

Thirtieth Annual Report of the
American Scenic and Historic
Preservation Society, 1925

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

TRANSMITTED TO THE
LEGISLATURE MARCH 25,
1925

FOUNDED BY ANDREW H. GREEN AND
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1895

Headquarters: No. 154 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

ALBANY
.B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1925

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SOCIETY

NEW YORK, *March 25, 1925.*

HON. JOSEPH A. MCGINNIES, *Speaker of the Assembly, Albany,*
N. Y.:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature of the State of New York the Thirtieth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, as required by law.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,
President.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
Secretary.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY

NEW YORK, *March 25, 1925.*

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Pursuant to chapter 166 of the Laws of 1895 and laws amendatory thereof, the Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have the honor to present this, its Thirtieth Annual Report.

THE SOCIETY'S CHARTER

The charter of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was granted by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York which, by the Governor's signature of March 26, 1895, became chapter 166 of the laws of that year. It was amended by chapter 302 of the laws of 1898 and chapter 385 of the laws of 1901, and reads as follows:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The following persons: William H. Webb,* Samuel D. Babcock,* John M. Francis,* Andrew H. Green,* Charles A. Dana,* Oswald Ottendorfer,* Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter,* William Allen Butler,* Mornay Williams, George G. Haven,* Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan,* Henry E. Howland,* Edward P. Hatch,* William L. Bull,* James M. Taylor,* J. Hampden Robb,* Ebenezer K. Wright,* Alexander E. Orr,* William M. Evarts,* Wager Swayne,* Charles R. Miller,* Frederick W. Devoe,* Elbridge G. Spaulding,* Frederick S. Talmadge,* Thomas V. Welch,* S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,* Frederick J. De Peyster,* Morgan Dix,* John A. Stewart, Charles C. Beaman,* Francis Vinton Greene,* Peter A. Porter, M. D. Raymond,* George N. Lawrence,* Benjamin F. Tracy,* Augustus Frank,* Charles Z. Lincoln, John Hudson Peck,* Sherman S. Rogers,* William Hamilton Harris,* Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander B. Crane, John Hodge,* Robert L. Fryer,* J. S. T. Stranahan,* Samuel Parsons, Jr.,* Charles A. Hawley, Henry E. Gregory, Frederick D. Tappan,* Henry J. Cookinham, Henry R. Durfee,* H. Walter Webb,* and such others as shall become associated with them in the manner and upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation hereby created, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, with all the powers and subject to the provisions of the eleventh section of chapter thirty-five of the general corporation laws as amended by chapter six hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, except as otherwise provided by this act, and shall be capable of purchasing, taking, receiving and holding by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, in trust or perpetuity, real and personal estate for the uses and purposes of said corporation, the value of which shall not exceed one million dollars. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 302, 1898, and chap. 385, 1901).

The Society's Charter

§ 2. The objects of said corporation shall be to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the state or elsewhere in the United States, hold real or personal property in fee or upon such lawful trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and said corporation, and to improve the same; admission to which shall be free to the public under such rules for the proper protection thereof as said corporation may prescribe, and which said property shall be exempt from taxation within the State of New York. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 3. The affairs and business of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than five or more than thirty-five trustees, a quorum of whom for the transaction of business shall be fixed by the by-laws. The persons now constituting the Board of Trustees of said corporation shall continue to hold office until others are elected in their stead as provided by the said by-laws. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees may be filled in the manner prescribed by the said by-laws. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chapter 302, 1898, and chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 4. None of the Trustees or members of said corporation shall receive any compensation for services, or be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract relating to the affairs of said corporation, nor shall said corporation make any dividend or division of its property among its members, managers, or officers. (Chapter 166, 1895.)

§ 5. The Board of Trustees shall annually, at a time to be fixed by the by-laws, elect or appoint from their number the following officers: A President, four Vice Presidents and a Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors are elected or appointed and shall perform such duties as are provided by the by-laws. The Board of Trustees may also appoint a Secretary and define his duties, and shall have the power to manage, transact and conduct all business of the corporation, to prescribe the terms of admission of its members, and to appoint and fix the compensation of and to remove its employes at pleasure. The said corporation shall have no capital stock, and shall have no power to sell, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any of its property. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 6. Said corporation shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs, and from time to time report to the Legislature, by bill or otherwise, such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it was created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for similar purposes as those intended to be accomplished by this act, whenever the object to be secured or purpose sought to be accomplished is within the jurisdiction of this and any other State or can only be attained by such joint action. (Chapter 166, 1895.)

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY

The headquarters of the Society are in the Old Tribune Building at No. 154 Nassau street, opposite City Hall, New York City.

OFFICERS, TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES

The names and addresses of the officers, trustees and principal standing committees are as follows:

Honorary President

Mrs. E. H. HARRIMAN.....New York

President

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Sc. D.....New York

Vice-Presidents

First, COL. HENRY WOODWARD SACKETT.....New York

Second, REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.....New York

Third, HENRY HARPER BENEDICT, LL. D.....New York

Fourth, REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD.....New York

Counsel

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD.....New York

Treasurer

Captain N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS.....New York

Secretary

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, L.H.D.....New York

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FREDERICK A. EMERICK.....Oswego

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Sc.D.....New York

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD.....New York

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Hon. GEORGE WALBRIDGE PERKINS, Jr.....New York

Col. WALTER SCOTT.....New York

Hon. STEPHEN HOWARD THAYER.....Yonkers

Hon. ROBERT HENRY TREMAN.....Ithaca

Col. JOHN WRIGHT VROOMAN.....Herkimer

Hon. JOSEPH A. WARREN.....New York

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ALGERNON SYDNEY FRISSELL.....New York

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EDWARD HANCE LETCHWORTH.....Buffalo

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Mrs. JOHN BOYD THACHER.....Albany

ALBERT ULMANN.....New York

FREDERICK G. ZINSSER, Ph.D.....Hastings-on-Hudson

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WOLCOTT JULIUS HUMPHREY.....Warsaw

OGDEN PEARL LETCHWORTH.....New York

Major BARRINGTON MOORE.....New York

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*Fort Brewerton Committee**

FREDERICK A. EMERICK	Hon. THOMAS P. KINGSFORD, Chairman J. ELET MILTON OSCAR F. SOULE
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Officers and Committees

7

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ERNEST L. WOODWARD	

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ALGERNON S. FRISSELL	Hon. J. DU PRATT WHITE

*Philipse Manor Hall Committee**

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ALBERT ULMANN	ALEXANDER McMILLAN WELCH
---------------	--------------------------

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MICHAEL F. DEE	Prof. H. F. OSBORN
LE ROY E. KIMBALL	Hon. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY

Tappan Monument Committee

FRANK R. CRUMBIE, Chairman

Hon. S. H. THAYER

*Thocher Park Committee**

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Hon. BENJAMIN W. ARNOLD	Mrs. DANIEL MANNING
Miss ALICE BELL	Mrs. JOHN BOYD THACHER
FRANK B. GRAVES	Hon. JAMES F. TRACEY
Hon. FRANK L. WISWALL	

* Including additions made to committees after the transmission of this Report and prior to August 1, 1925.

SOCIETY THIRTY YEARS OLD

As the charter of this Society became a law with the approval of the Governor on March 26, 1895, the Society has just completed its thirtieth year. Thirty years is more than the average life of a purely civic organization; and the continued existence of this Society, with its growing vigor, increasing activity and greater public responsibilities reflects not only what we believe to be the value of its work, but also the wise foresight of its founder, Andrew H. Green.

The work of the Society is very practical and democratic. We believe in the creation of public parks and the preservation of the beauties and wonder-places of nature, not simply for aesthetic pleasure, but because the people need them for their physical well-being. We cannot have good citizenship without healthy and happy citizens, and it is in the highest interest of the city, the state and the republic, to give the people opportunities for physical recreation in open places and to bring into their lives something of the beauty and wholesome joy that can be found nowhere more perfectly than in the haunts of Nature.

It is also necessary to preserve the civic traditions of the nation in order to inspire the loyalty of the people by the knowledge of their historic background and by the remembrance of the price by which their liberties and institutions have been won. For that reason we believe it to be a civic duty to preserve and mark places identified with the brave, noble and helpful lives of preceding generations.

We are happy to report a notable illustration of this spirit in a recent gift to the Society, of Hamilton Grange, the last home of Alexander Hamilton, in this city, and more fully described in the following pages. We know the people of this city, and of the country at large will feel a great obligation of gratitude to the generous citizen who has made possible the preservation of this interesting memorial of the Patriot and Statesman who was one of the Founders of the Republic, Founder of the National Treasury and Founder of the State Educational System.

Hamilton's memory is inseparably linked with that of Washington, who was inaugurated first President of the United States on the site of the Sub-Treasury building at Wall and Nassau streets, almost directly opposite the site of Hamilton's Wall street residence. We are happy to report that the Treasury Department does not intend to use the vacant Sub-Treasury building for the Narcotic and Prohibition Divisions of that department, and that the officials of the department have received with much cordiality the overtures of this Society for the preservation and use of the Sub-Treasury as an historical headquarters. (See further reference to this subject in index.)

The Society's work of the past year has included the administration of four properties belonging to the Society, namely Hamilton Grange in New York City, John William Draper Memorial Park in Hastings-on-Hudson, the Tappan Monument property in Rockland

county, and Diamond Island in Lake George; and six State properties, namely, Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers; Stony Point Reservation, 35 acres on the Hudson; John Boyd Thacher Park, 548 acres in the Helderbergs near Albany; Fort Brewerton, 1 acre, near Oneida Lake; Battle Island Park, 225 acres on the Oswego river; and Letchworth Park, 1,000 acres on the Genesee river. The value of the properties administered by the Society, including museums, is estimated at \$825,000.

In this connection, the President wishes to thank the chairmen of the committees which have had charge of the details of administering these properties, and who have made great sacrifice of time, thought, and in some cases of money, in the discharge of their duties, especially Judge Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers, of the Manor Hall Committee; Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser of Hastings, of the Draper Park Committee; Judge Ellis J. Staley of Albany, of the Thacher Park Committee; Mr. Henry W. Sisson, of Lake George, of the Diamond Island Committee; Hon. Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, of the Fort Brewerton Committee; Mr. F. A. Emerick of Oswego, of the Battle Island Park Committee; and Mr. Wolcott J. Humphrey of Warsaw, of the Letchworth Park Committee.

During the past year, the Society entered upon a new function by its representation on the State Council of Parks, and is cooperating in the development and enlargement of the State Park System on a scale unprecedented in the history of this or any other State. This development will be greatly furthered by the bond issue of \$15,000,000 for the Forest Preserve and State Parks, the approval of which by the people at the last election is a matter for public congratulation.

Since the organization of the Society thirty years ago, it has expended on public properties \$415,760 of the State Funds and \$139,324 of private funds; and has advised with the donors in the expenditure of \$94,125 more. The total known gifts by the members of the Society for these and similar objects amount to \$6,301,419, and their unknown gifts doubtless would carry the amount to a much larger figure. It may justly be said of our members that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The great growth in public sentiment, in this and other states, in favor of public parks is no doubt due in considerable measure to the nation-wide educational and advisory work in which the Society was a pioneer and which it has carried on for thirty years. An important auxiliary of this work has been its Annual Reports and books, aggregating more than 12,000 pages, with about 70,000 index references to names and subjects. These publications are in the leading libraries of the world.

The President wishes to express very hearty thanks to the learned counsel of the Society, Mr. Reuben Leslie Maynard, who has so generously given of his advice in legal matters during the past year; to Captain N. Taylor Phillips, who has discharged with great sacri-

fice of time the exacting duties of Treasurer; to the Board of Trustees who have been very faithful in their attendance at the Board Meetings; to the members of the Society who have lent their sympathetic and generous support to the work; and to Dr. Hall, our faithful Secretary, who has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of our organization in so many ways; and also to make acknowledgment of the warm-hearted hospitality and strong moral support of the American Museum of Natural History, of which Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn is President, whose recognition and cooperation we highly value, and to whose courtesy we were indebted for the use of its great auditorium for our annual meeting on January 9, 1925. (See index reference to lecture on Carlsbad National Monument).

NECROLOGY

During the year 1924 the Society recorded the deaths of the following members who for many years had given the Society's work their valuable support.

Hon. George A. Blauvelt of Monsey, died Oct. 16, 1924

Dr. Herbert L. Bridgman of New York, died Sept. 24, 1924.

John M. Diven of New York, died June 5, 1924.

Rudolph Keppler of New York, died June, 1923.

William L. Kingman of Yonkers, died May 7, 1924.

Dr. T. Comerford Martin of New York, died in the Spring of 1924.

Charles J. Peabody of New York, died Feb. 24, 1924.

E. J. Tompkins of Peekskill, died Oct. 15, 1924.

Charles J. Peabody

Mr. Charles J. Peabody of New York City and Brooklyn was the first of three members of the Board of Trustees of this Society to pass away last year. He was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1856, and in 1865 came to Brooklyn, where he lived the rest of his life. After working several years in a drygoods store and then as clerk in a Wall street house, he became connected with the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., and occupied a prominent place in the financial world. He was deeply interested in educational and civic affairs and an active patron of the arts and sciences. He had a beautiful summer home on the western shore of Lake George, and, as Chairman of this Society's Diamond Island Park Committee, was devoted to the development of that charming resort for the pleasure of the public. He well illustrated in his life the principle that man is not born for himself alone, and he gave a generous part of himself to his country. His death will be mourned, not only by those who knew, respected and loved him personally, but also by the wider public who benefited by his good deeds.

Herbert L. Bridgman

Dr. Herbert L. Bridgman was another trustee and chairman of an administrative committee, namely, the John Boyd Thacher Park Committee. He was so active in public affairs and so young in heart

that few of his acquaintances realized until the time came to measure the completed span of his life that he was more than 80 years old when he died, having been born in Amherst, Mass., on May 30, 1844. As journalist, writer, lecturer and explorer, he filled an unusually large place in the affairs of his generation. Among his notable achievements was his command of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition of 1899 and 1901. He was one of the most respected and beloved members of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and did much in that capacity and in other ways to promote education. He represented the United States as delegate to several international conventions, and had an international reputation. In recognition of his distinguished public services he received from Amherst College (his Alma Mater) the honorary degree of LL.D.; from the Belgian government the cross of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II, from the Bulgarian government the decoration of the Order of St. Alexander; and from numerous scientific, art and educational organizations their respective marks of honor. He sat in the councils of this Society for fourteen years as one of its most valued Trustees and Vice Presidents, and won the admiration and respect of his colleagues by his wisdom and their affection by his many lovable qualities. He gave his time, strength and thought generously for the benefit of others, and in the truest sense was a gentleman, a scholar and a patriot,—an explorer for truth, who ranged the world for knowledge, in order to share it with his fellowmen for the betterment of his generation. He died at sea while acting as instructor on the cruise of the schoolship "Newport"; and in harmony with the work of many years, he passed away while teaching youth the ways of the world.

George A. Blauvelt

Hon. George A. Blauvelt, whose home was in Monsey, N. Y., but whose office was in New York City, was a prominent member of the bar of the State of New York and for many years was a member of the Legislature. He was a Trustee of this Society and was Chairman of our Stony Point Reservation Committee. He was deeply interested in historical matters, and both in public office and in his relations with this Society and other organizations performed notable public services along the lines of our work. As Counsel for the Palisades Interstate Park Commission he also materially assisted in the development of that great recreation ground. The people of the State will enjoy for many years to come the benefits of his self-sacrifice of thought, time, and strength in their behalf. In the councils of this Society, Mr. Blauvelt always commanded the respect of his colleagues by his judicious advice and he won their strong attachment by his many lovable qualities.

General Financial Statement

TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is a statement of the Society's financial transactions during the year ended December 31, 1924.

State Funds

During the year we disbursed State funds as follows:

Philipse Manor Hall

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	\$510 66	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	2,133 28	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924.....	323 54	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924*.....	1,333 30	
		\$4,300 78

Stony Point Reservation

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	\$416 23	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	698 66	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924.....	105 10	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924*.....	755 00	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 2.....	47 32	
		2,022 31

John Boyd Thacher Park

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	\$427 16	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	850 00	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923.....	895 57	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923*.....	1,228 60	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924.....	905 54	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924*.....	873 40	
Chapter 603, Laws of 1924.....	1,474 65	
General account	202 00	
		6,856 92

Letchworth Park

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	\$6,035 48	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	1,458 35	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923.....	1,590 59	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923*.....	50,661 00	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924.....	5,740 22	
Chapter 140, Laws of 1924*.....	1,041 65	
Chapter 603, Laws of 1924 (no disbursements).....		
		66,527 29

Twenty-ninth Annual Report

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923	1,197 99	
		\$80,905 29

Detailed statements of the foregoing State Funds are given hereafter.

* Paid direct by State Treasurer.

Society Funds

The Society has funds of its own as follows:

The General Fund
 The Philipse Manor Hall Fund, Cochran Gift
 The Letchworth Legacy
 The Draper Park Fund
 The Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund
 The Hamilton Grange Fund
 The Diamond Island Fund
 The Endowment Fund
 The Helen Hall Vail Fund
 The Thomas W. Meachem Fund
 The Charles A. Spofford Legacy (not paid)

Out of certain of these funds and the personal gifts of trustees the following sums (not State moneys) were expended on properties administered by the Society in 1924.

Philipse Manor Hall.....	\$2,986 15
Letchworth Park	717 89
Draper Park	1,073 21
Hamilton Grange	50,385 43
Diamond Island	500 00
Battle Island Park (estimated).....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$60,662 68

General Fund

The General Fund consists of receipts from membership dues, special donations and certain investments and is used for the general work of the Society. Following is a classified statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1924:

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1924.....		\$443 38
Sale of securities.....	\$3,010 31	
Interest on securities sold.....	147 44	
Loan (N. T. P.).....	362 90	
Contribution	1,339 00	
Life Memberships at \$100.....	1,900 00	
	<hr/>	6,759 65
Annual dues at \$10.....	\$2,705 00	
Sustaining dues at \$25.....	325 00	
Green fund interest.....	400 00	
Endowment fund interest.....	106 75	
Letchworth Legacy, Trust Co. expense.....	26 62	
Sale of reports.....	7 75	
	<hr/>	3,571 12
		<hr/>
		\$10,774 15

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary's salary for December, 1923.....	\$300 00
Secretary's salary for 1924.....	3,600 00
Financial Secretary (temporary).....	1,835 00
General printing and stationery.....	176 13
Special printing:	
J. B. Lyon Co., printing minutes.....	\$451 29
Membership campaign	430 67
	<hr/>
	881 96

General Financial Statement

Postage, telegrams and exchange:

General	\$227 39	
Special circulars	219 91	
		447 30
Stenographers		1,083 00
Public meetings		48 81
Telephone		38 76
Office rent		1,000 80
Traveling expenses		14 06
Press clippings		7 59
Messengers, freight and express.....		27 22
Photographic and drawing materials and books.....		91 87
Miscellaneous:		
Storage warehouse	\$54 00	
Safe deposit	20 00	
Meeting room	30 00	
Bankers Trust Co., services.....	40 35	
Associated Mountaineering Clubs.....	15 00	
American Federation of Arts.....	25 00	
Loan returned	362 90	
Various	27 30	
		574 55
		10,127 05
Balance December 31, 1924.....		\$647 10

Manor Hall Fund, Cochran Gift

The Manor Hall Fund consists of the balance of moneys aggregating \$74,029.79 given by the late Mrs. William F. Cochran and her son, Alexander Smith Cochran, for the purchase and renovation of the Manor Hall and the publication of the Manor Hall book. The major portion of these moneys has been accounted for in previous reports. Following is a statement for the year ended December 31, 1924:

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank January 1, 1924.....	\$1,069 55
Received from A. S. Cochran.....	2,600 00
Received from sale of Manor Hall books.....	74 50
	\$3,744 05

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for repairs to Manor Hall.....	\$2,617 45
Paid for fuel.....	368 70
	\$2,986 15
Balance in bank December 31, 1924.....	\$757 90
On deposit with Manor Hall Committee.....	250 00
Total balance December 31, 1924.....	\$1,007 90

Of the foregoing balance \$553.55 is from the sale of books and is reserved for printing the next edition. The electroplates of the book are in storage with J. B. Lyon Co. of Albany.

Letchworth Legacy

The Letchworth Legacy consists of the cash and securities which, with the physical property, constituted the residuary estate left to this Society by the late William Pryor Letchworth, donor of Letchworth Park to the State of New York. It is applicable exclusively to Letchworth Park. Following is a classified statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1924.

RECEIPTS		
Balance January 1, 1924.....		\$4,951 87
Victor Fuel Co.....	\$200 00	
Pennsylvania Railroad	309 00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	80 00	
United States Steel Corporation.....	273 00	
Rochester Railway	250 00	
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.....	120 00	
Detroit Railway	250 00	
First Liberty Loan.....	85 00	
Third Liberty Loan.....	42 50	
Interest on deposits.....	116 64	
Sale of "Life of Wm. P. Letchworth".....	10 12	
Sale of "Voices of the Glen".....	10 50	
Sale of "Life of Mary Jemison".....	1 50	
Sale of postcard maps.....	2 50	
		<hr/> 1,750 76
		<hr/> \$6,702 63
DISBURSEMENTS		
Superintendent	\$199 92	
Foreman	180 00	
Forester	30 31	
Labor	132 00	
Contingent	175 66	
		<hr/> 717 89
Balance December 31, 1924.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$5,984 74

In addition to the foregoing we have the following securities:

	<i>Par Value</i>
One certificate of 100 shares of capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. A-442692 at \$50 a share.....	\$5,000 00
One certificate of 3 shares of capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. A-442693 at \$50 a share.....	150 00
Four 5 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Victor Fuel Co. of Denver, Nos. 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, due July 1, 1953, \$1,000 each.....	4,000 00
Five 5 per cent gold mortgage bonds of the Rochester Railway Co., Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, and 1828, due April 1, 1930, \$1,000 each.	5,000 00
One certificate of 39 shares of preferred capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, No. C-349498, at \$100 a share.	3,900 00
Two 4¼ per cent converted gold bonds of the United States (First Liberty Loan) Nos. E-00024770 and A-00024771, due June 15, 1947, \$1,000 each.....	2,000 00
Three 4 per cent general mortgage gold bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Nos. 43719, 43720 and 44338, due November 1, 1987, \$1,000 each.....	3,000 00
Two 4 per cent general mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Nos. 42541 and 42542, due March 1, 1958, \$1,000 each.....	2,000 00

General Financial Statement

One registered 4¼ per cent gold bond of the United States (Third Liberty Loan), No. 43298, due September 15, 1928.....	1,000 00
Two certificates of 1 share each of capital stock of the Buffalo Female Academy, Nos. 213 and 214, at \$100 a share.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,250 00
Also the uninvested proceeds of the Detroit Railway bonds which matured December 1, 1924.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$31,250 00</u>

We also have at Letchworth Park physical property belonging to the Society forming part of Mr. Letchworth's estate, or purchased with money from the Letchworth Legacy, inventoried December 31, 1924, as follows:

Museum contents	\$4,470 43
Jemison cabin contents.....	107 53
Books, pictures bric-a-brac, etc.....	4,683 95
Furniture, china, bed and table linen at Glen Iris, Lauterbrunnen, Chestnut Lawn and Labor Center.....	1,500 00
Nursery and park tools.....	450 00
Hot bed sash.....	200 00
Two brown horses.....	300 00
One horse (survivor of team).....	250 00
Ford automobile	200 00
Harness, saddles and conveyances.....	215 00
Land, Davis lot, 2 acres.....	1,000 00
Land, Bishop lot, 5.3 acres.....	1,275 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,651 91</u>

Draper Park Fund

This fund consists of moneys received from rental of cottages in John W. Draper Memorial Park, at Hastings-on-Hudson, and is applicable exclusively to the care of the park.

RECEIPTS	
Balance January 1, 1924.....	\$182 49
Received from rentals.....	\$1,986 00
Interest	19 95
Sale of wood.....	5 00
Legacy from Mrs. A. D. Dixon (for investment)...	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,010 95
	<hr/>
	\$3,193 44
DISBURSEMENTS	
Caretaker	\$612 00
Plumbing and repairs to Observatory.....	409 61
Telephone	49 60
Insurance	2 00
	<hr/>
	1,073 21
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1924.....	<u>\$2,120 23</u>

We have at Hastings-on-Hudson 9.11 acres of land constituting John William Draper Memorial Park and buildings thereon devised

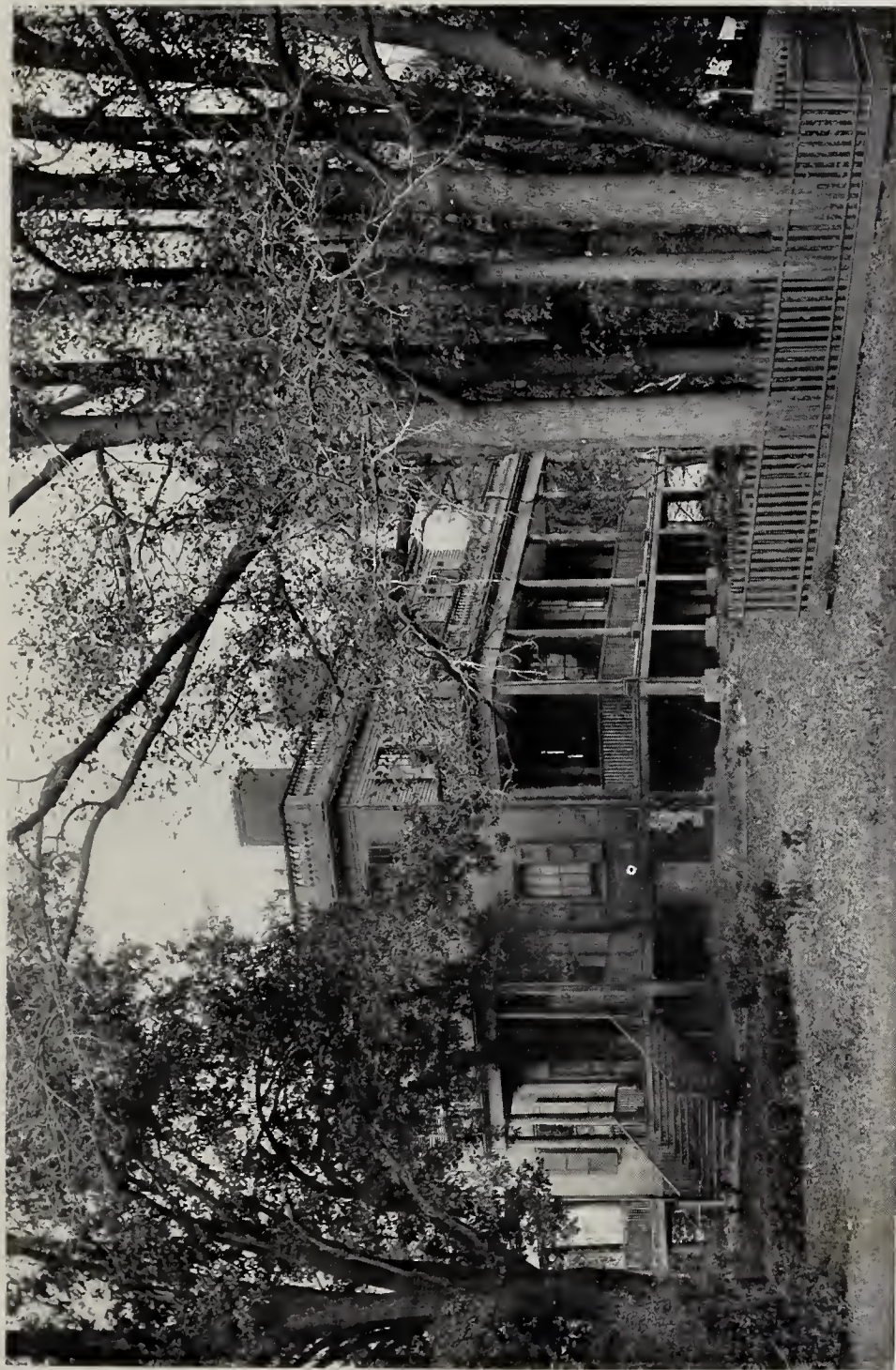


Plate 1

HAMILTON GRANGE AND SYMBOLICAL TREES, NEW YORK CITY

Prior to 1889, while house was on original site

See page 26

General Financial Statement

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in trust to the Society by Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon who died September 3, 1923. The assessed valuation of the real estate varies from \$33,000 to \$40,000 on different assessment rolls. The contents of the Observatory are valued at \$2,867.

Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund

The Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund consists of \$10,000 given to the Society by the heirs of the Society's Founder and in his memory.

The income from this fund during the past year, amounting to \$400, was paid into the General Fund for the payment of the following bills included in the General Fund statement:

J. B. Lyon Company, printing, minutes.....	\$373 33
Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	10 00
Robertson & Wallace, printing.....	12 50
N. Y. Telephone Co., October.....	4 17
	<hr/>
	\$400 00
	<hr/>

The principal of the Andrew H. Green Fund is permanently invested as follows:

	<i>Par Value</i>
One registered 4 per cent gold certificate of corporate stock of the City of New York, series V-5, No. 1, due May 1, 1957....	\$10,000 00
	<hr/>

Hamilton Grange Fund

The Hamilton Grange Fund consists of moneys given for the purchase of the last residence of Alexander Hamilton. This property, situated at No. 287 Convent avenue, New York City, and consisting of the mansion and a lot $46\frac{3}{4}$ by 100 feet in size, was conveyed to the Society November 15, 1924.

RECEIPTS

Unknown donor	\$50,385 43
---------------------	-------------

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchase of Hamilton Grange.....	\$50,000 00
Legal expenses	385 43
	<hr/>
	50,385 43
	<hr/>

Diamond Island Fund

This fund consists of moneys contributed for the care and improvement of Diamond Island in Lake George.

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1924.....	\$274 50
Contribution	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$774 50

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for building dock.....	500 00
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1924.....	\$274 50
	<hr/>

General Financial Statement

We also have Diamond Island, comprising about 1.54 acres of land, which was devised to the Society by the late Mrs. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs, who died January 8, 1922. Its assessed valuation for purposes of taxation before it became the property of the Society was \$1,200, but with monument, summer house, etc., it is estimated to be worth \$2,500.

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund is a fund begun for the permanent endowment of the Society, the income to be applied to its general work. Following is a statement for the year ended December 31, 1924:

RECEIPTS	
Balance January 1, 1924.....	\$30 00
Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan.....	46 75
Interest on City of Marseilles bond.....	60 00
	\$136 75
DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid to General Fund.....	106 75
Balance December 31, 1924.....	\$30 00

In addition to the foregoing cash balance we have the following securities:

	<i>Par Value</i>
One registered 4¼ per cent gold bond of the United States (Fourth Liberty Loan), No. 347228, due October 15, 1938....	\$1,000 00
One registered 4¼ per cent gold bond of the United States (Fourth Liberty Loan) No. 1498762, due Oct. 15, 1938.....	100 00
One 6 per cent gold bond of the City of Marseilles Municipal Exterior Loan of 1919, No. M 3893, due Nov. 1, 1934.....	1,000 00
	\$2,100 00

Helen Hall Vail Fund

The Helen Hall Vail Fund consists of moneys aggregating \$1,535 given by Mrs. Vail for the publication of the 20th edition of "The Life of Mary Jemison" revised by her husband, the late Charles Delamater Vail, L. H. D., and published in August, 1918. The proceeds of the sales of the books are returned to the fund for the publication of future editions. The electrotpe plates are in storage with Harper Brothers of New York.

There were no receipts or disbursements in 1924 and the balance remained on December 31, 1924..... \$933 27

Thomas W. Meachem Fund

Following is a statement of the Thomas W. Meachem Legacy for the improvement of Fort Brewerton:

RECEIPTS	
Balance January 1, 1924.....	\$1,486 56
Interest on deposits.....	31 83
Balance December 31, 1924.....	\$1,518 39

Battle Island Park Disbursements

Battle Island Park, which was given to the State by Mr. Frederick A. Emerick of Oswego, has been generously maintained by himself personally. The amount of his disbursements in 1924 is not known; but in order that this report may adequately indicate the amount of money spent upon the public properties which the Society administers, it is estimated that the amount expended upon the improvement of Battle Island Park during the year 1924 was in the neighborhood of \$5,000, which did not pass through the Society's treasury.

Charles A. Spofford Legacy

The contingent bequest of \$25,000 by the late Charles A. Spofford to the Society remains unpaid, as stated in the minutes of the annual meeting of 1921.

Miscellaneous Properties

The Society also owns the following properties:

At Stony Point, N. Y., 1.16 acres of land valued at \$750, given to the Society July 23, 1908, by Ada F. Allison and others, of Stony Point, adjoining the State Reservation. Upon it stands the Memorial Arch erected by the Daughters of the Revolution at a cost of \$3,500.

At Tappan, N. Y., the Andre Monument and a circular plot of land 51 feet in diameter, purchased November 13, 1905, from George Dickey of Nyack, N. Y., for the sum of \$250. The monument alone, erected by Cyrus W. Field and dedicated October 2, 1879, cost \$1,500, to which we have added a tablet costing \$100.

Summary

A summary of the assets of the Society on December 31, 1924, not including the unpaid contingent legacy of Charles A. Spofford, is as follows:

Aggregate cash balances.....	\$12,516 13
Securities, par value.....	43,350 00
19.25 acres of land, cost, assessed valuation, or estimated value...	45,775 00
Tappan Monument	1,600 00
Furniture, horses, books, museum contents, etc., at Letchworth Park	12,376 91
Furniture and museum contents at Draper Park.....	2,867 00
	<hr/>
	\$118,485 04

Against which there are no liabilities.

Depositories

The depository of the cash funds of the Letchworth Legacy, the Meachem Fund, the Endowment Fund and the Draper Park Fund is the Bank of New York and Trust Co., at No. 52 Wall street, New York City.

Hamilton Grange Saved

The depository of all other cash funds of the Society and the State is the Bankers' Trust Co., No. 16 Wall street.

The depository of all securities is the Bankers' Trust Co.

Old account books and vouchers not in the office of the Society at No. 154 Nassau street are in storage with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., at No. 60 East 42nd street.

See under Manor Hall Fund, Cochran Gift, and Helen Hall Vail Fund for reference to storage of electrotypes of books.

HAMILTON GRANGE SAVED

Given to the Society by Unnamed Donor

The Society's most notable achievement in the way of historic preservation during the past year has been the acquisition of Hamilton Grange, the last home of Alexander Hamilton, in New York City, which, through the generosity of a donor whose name is not announced, was conveyed to the Society on November 15, 1924. The property consists of a lot measuring 46 feet and 9 inches in front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and the house thereon, distinguished by the number 287 Convent avenue, situated on the east side of that avenue and next north of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The church is on the northeast corner of Convent avenue and 141st street.

The property comprises a part of the original Hamilton Grange farm. The house formerly stood on another part of the farm on the south line of 143d street about 75 feet west of Convent avenue.

Hamilton's Purchase of the Farm

It was five years after Hamilton had relinquished the Treasury portfolio because he could not afford to retain it and while he was in the height of his influence as a lawyer and leader of the Federal party, that he gratified his desire to acquire a country estate, and on August 2, 1800, he bought from Jacob Schieffelin, for the consideration of \$4,000 a farm of between fifteen and sixteen acres, lying north of the latitude of the present 140th street in the angle formed by the now obsolete Albany Post Road on the east and the extension of the Bloomingdale Road on the west. The lower part of the farm extended into what is now the northern end of St. Nicholas Park. In 1801 Hamilton began and in 1802 finished the house which he called "The Grange," after the seat of his paternal grandfather, Alexander Hamilton, Laird of the Grange, in the Parish of Stevenson, Ayrshire, Scotland.

The deed of the farm, which was recorded at page 225 in liber 218 of Conveyances in the Register's Office in New York City at the request of John C. Hamilton, April 5, 1827, reads as follows:

This Indenture, made the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred, between Jacob Schieffelin of the City of New York, Druggist, and Hannah his wife, of the one part, and Alexander Hamilton of the same place, Counsellor at Law, of the other part,

Witnesseth: That the said Jacob Schieffelin and Hannah his wife, and* in consideration of the sum of Four Thousand dollars, lawful money of the State of New York, to them in hand paid by the said Alexander Hamilton at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents Do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, All that part which lies Eastward of the Bloomingdale road of a certain Lot or Parcel of Land, in an indenture bearing date the fifteenth day of January in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety-Nine between Samuel Kelly and Johanna his wife of the one part and the aforesaid Jacob Schieffelin of the other part, thus described, Viz. All that certain Lot of Land lying and being at Harlem in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, Containing Thirty-four acres (or more if the same shall on Survey be found to record that quantity), being the southwesternmost half-part of Lot Number Six or Thirty-three Morgen Lot, and is bounded as follows, Viz.: Northerly by the Northernmost half-part of said Lot Number Six, late in the possession of Lieutenant Colonel John Munsell, now in the possession of Dr. Bradhurst,† Westerly by North River, Southerly by the Land late of Aaron Bussing now of Mott, and Easterly by the Land of John Myer, and which part of said Lot, according to a Survey thereof by Benjamin Taylor, City Surveyor, as exemplified in the Map hereunto annexed by outlines coloured with green, is Bounded Eastwardly by a line North thirty-nine degrees East, nine chains and eighty-five links; Westwardly by a line Sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes West, Ten chains and forty-five links, being the Eastwardly side of the said Bloomingdale Road; Northwardly by a line North Thirty-nine degrees West, thirteen chains and Seventy links; Southwardly by a line South Forty-one degrees East, Seventeen chains and Seventeen links, and containing Fifteen acres, one rood and ten perches, be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the houses, the outhouses, stables, barns, gardens, orchards, fences, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, passages, profits, commodities, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also a proportional share and right of and into the Common of Harlem. And also the use, privilege, benefit and advantage in common with the said Jacob Schieffelin, his heirs, and assigns, of the road now laid out and running through the remainder of the aforesaid Lot of Land in the possession of the said Jacob Schieffelin, being the Southern extremity thereof, in breadth twelve feet, from Bloomingdale Road aforesaid to the North River aforesaid; so nevertheless that the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs or assigns, shall never cut down or injure any trees or remove any fences which shall not obstruct or hinder the free use of the Road hereby granted as and for a road, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. And all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, dower, claim and demand in Law and Equity of the said Jacob Schieffelin and Hannah his wife and each of them, of, in and to the same.

To have and to hold the said part of the said Lot of Land and Premises unto the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and benefit of said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, forever.

And the said Jacob Schieffelin doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant and agree, and* with the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First, that the said part of the said Lot of Land hereby granted and conveyed doth not contain less than Fifteen Acres;

Secondly, that the said Jacob Schieffelin, at and immediately before the sealing and delivery of these presents, is seized of a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible Estate of inheritance in fee simple, of, in and to the said part of said Lot of Land and Premises above granted and released;

* So in original.

† On map the name is written "Dr. Bartholoneuw."

Hamilton Grange Saved

Thirdly, that he hath in himself good right and lawful power and authority to grant, bargain, release and convey the same in manner and form as the same is hereby released and conveyed;

Fourthly, that he, the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, shall at all time hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold and occupy, possess and enjoy the same without the let, suit, trouble, hindrance or molestation of any person or persons whomsoever;

Fifthly, that the same now is, and forever henceforth shall remain, free and clear and freely and clearly exonerated and discharged of and from and against any and every gift, grant, Mortgage, Judgment, recognizance or other incumbrance whatsoever heretofore had, made, executed, or acknowledged;

Sixthly, that he, the said Jacob Schieffelin, and his heirs shall at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the cost and charge of the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs or assigns, make, do or execute such other reasonable act and deed, or acts and Deeds, in the Law for the better and more perfect conveying and assuring the said part of the said Lot of Land and premises to the said Alexander Hamilton and to his heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use† benefit, as by him or them, or his or their counsel learned in the law, shall reasonably be advised, devised or required;

And lastly, the said Jacob Schieffelin, for himself and his heirs, the said part of the said Lot of Land and Premises, against all persons, to the said Alexander Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, doth and will hereby Warrant and forever Defend.

In witness whereof, the parties of these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.

J. SCHIEFFELIN (L. S.)
HANNAH SCHIEFFELIN (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of

JOHN D. KEESE
JOHN WHITE

Received, on the day of the date of the within written Indenture of the within named, Alexander Hamilton, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, being the full consideration money within mentioned.

J. SCHIEFFELIN.

The Building of the House

John McComb, who was then building the present City Hall, was architect of Hamilton's house, although Hamilton himself probably worked on the plans; and Ezra Weeks was the builder. During the erection of the mansion, Hamilton was in frequent consultation with his father-in-law, Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Albany, who gave him much practical advice and furnished the timber for the house from his estate at Saratoga. In August, 1800, Gen. Schuyler wrote to Hamilton from Albany that he would soon "go up and contract for the timber and purchase the boards and planks; and if possible, I will cause the boards and planks to be put into water for two months and then piled up with decks between them that they may be seasoned before they are worked up." Schuyler advised Hamilton that it would save expense to have the clapboards and the boards for the floors sawed the proper breadth and thickness at the saw-mills. Following is the text of Gen. Schuyler's letter to his son-in-law.

† Word "and" apparently omitted.

Albany, Monday, August 25, 1800.

My dear Sir:.

Your favor of the 13th instant with the plan of your intended house was delivered me on Thursday last, that of the 18th by the mail I received yesterday. I have delivered Mr. Putnam the builder, the plan, and a paper of which you have a copy on the other side, and expect his answer tomorrow. If the house is boarded on the outside, and then clapboards put on, and filled in the inside with brick, I am persuaded no water will pass the brick. If the clapboards are well painted, and filling in with brick will be little if any more expensive than lath and plaister, the former will prevent the nuisance occasioned by rats and mice, to which you will be eternally exposed if lath and plaister is made use of instead of brick.

The partitions between the apartments in the interior of the house, if made of joice and then lathed and plaistered also have vacancies as receptacles for rats and mice. It is a little but not much more expensive to have the partitions of planks of 2 or 2½ inches thick set vertically from floor to ceiling and joined together, but not planed, on these planks the lathes and plaister are to be put, and thus a solid partition is formed. In the bill of scantling which you have sent me I do not find any timbers for the gutters, perhaps this has been omitted.

Should Mr. Putnam refuse to contract unless for the whole house in all its parts, except the masonry, I will receive his proposals on a statement which I shall make and transmit it to you without delay, or should he be extravagant in his demand, I shall as soon as Cornelia is brought to bed, go up and contract for the timber and purchase the boards and planks, and if possible I will cause the boards and planks to be put into water for two months and then piled up with decks between them that they may be seasoned before they are worked up.

It will save very considerable expense if the clapboards and boards for the floors were sawed to the proper breadth and thickness at the sawmills, I therefore wish you to send me how many of each Mr. thinks will be wanted, their breadth and thickness. I rejoice, my dear Son, that my Philip* has acquitted himself so well, and hope that his future progress may correspond with your and my wishes.

All here unite in love to you, my Eliza and the children. I am my dear Sir
Ever most affectionately yours,

PH. SCHUYLER.

Honble Gen. Hamilton.

On August 22, 1802, Gen. Schuyler wrote to Mrs. Hamilton:

I am anxious to visit you and to participate in the pleasure of your country retreat which I am informed is fast reaching perfection. Embrace my dear Hamilton and the children. He and they participate with you in your mother's and my warmest affections. May health and happiness be the portion of all. God bless you my dearly beloved child.

I am ever, most tenderly and affectionately yours,

PH. SCHUYLER.

From Albany he again wrote to her on April 23, 1803:

Dear Child: This morning Genr. Ten Broeck informed me that your horses which went from hence were drowned and that you had lost paint, oil, &c to a considerable amount,——Supposing this account to have been truly stated to the General, I send you by Toney my waggon horses of which I make you present.

I intended to have your house painted if you cannot recover the paint, purchase no more as I will have the house painted.

When an opportunity offers send my saddle and bridle which Toney will leave.

Your sister unites with me in love to you and Eliza.

I am Dr child

Your affectionate parent

PH. SCHUYLER.

* Alexander Hamilton's eldest son, who was than at Columbia College.

From Allan McLane Hamilton's "Life of Alexander Hamilton" we learn that the mason's specifications were as follows:

Proposal for finishing General Hamilton's Country House—Viz.

To build two Stacks of Chimneys to contain eight fire-places, exclusive of those in Cellar Story.

To fill in with brick all the outside walls of the 1st and 2nd stories, also all the interior walls that Separate the two Octagon Rooms—and the two rooms over them—from the Hall and other Rooms in both Stories.

To lath and plaster the side walls of 1st and 2nd stories with two coats & set in white.

To plaster the interior walls which separate the Octagon Rooms in both Stories, to be finished white, or as General Hamilton may chose.

To lath and plaster all the other partitions in both Stories.

To lath and plaster the Ceiling of the Cellar Story throughout.

To plaster the Side walls of Kitchen, Drawing Room, Hall & passage, & to paint & whitewash the Stone & Brick walls of the other part of Cellar Story. To Point the outside walls of Cellar Story and to fill in under the Sills.

To lay both Kitchen hearths with brick placed edge ways.

To put a Strong Iron back in the Kitchen fire-place five feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ '-9" high.

To put another Iron back in the Drawing room 3'-6" by 2'-9".

To place two Iron Cranes in the Kitchen fire Place—and an Iron door for the oven mouth.

The Rooms, Hall, and Passage of the first Story to have neat Stocco Cornices—Those of Octagon Rooms of Best Kind (but not inriched).

To put up the two setts of Italian Marble in the Octagon Rooms, such as General Hamilton may chose—and Six setts of Stone Chimney pieces for the other Rooms.

The Four fireplaces in the two Octagon rooms & the two rooms over them, to have Iron Backs and jambs, and four fire places to have backs only.

To lay the foundations for eight piers for the Piazza.

Mr. McComb to find at his own expense all the Material requisite for the afore described work and execute it in a good and workmanlike manner for one thousand Eight Hundred & Seventy five Dollars.

General Hamilton to have all the Materials carted and to have all the Carpenter's work done at his expense—

General Hamilton is to find the workmen their board or to allow ——— shillings per day for each days work in lieu thereof.

New York 22nd June 1801.

John McComb Jun

To build the Stew holes and a wall for the sink.

The whole to be completed by ———

The two chimney-stacks, with eight fireplaces (exclusive of those in the cellar story) were built with the greatest care upon principles worked out by Count Rumford.

Hamilton kept careful accounts of the cost of labor and material. From them we learn that Thomas Costigan, who apparently had been engaged in building the house, and afterward became a man-of-all-work, received for services rendered for three and one-half years the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents. Thomas Dunnevan, another workman upon the place, was paid one hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighteen cents for wages, from March 8th, 1802, to August 4th, 1803, "when the poor worthy fellow was drowned. Sixteen months and twenty-seven days at 9d." This latter bill was receipted by Edward Kerhal, who was next of kin. The entire cost of building the house was £1,550, which was paid to Ezra Weeks.

Description of the House

The house, which is in substantially the same condition today as when it was built, has extreme outside dimensions of about 46 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; but its orientation has been changed.

The present west front with piazza extending the whole width originally faced northwest; and the present east (rear) side with piazza extending the whole width originally faced southeast.

The present south side, next to St. Luke's church originally faced southwest and had in its center a small porch and the principal entrance door; and the present north side originally faced northeast, with a small rear porch.

The original entrance has been closed, and the main entrance is now on the west side south of the bay window of the octagon parlor. The front door is apparently the original, moved from its original place. It has glass panels on each side, and has a great lock with brass key and knob.

The front door admits to the main hallway which is about 12 feet 8 inches wide and 23 feet 9 inches long, and contains the stairway leading to the second story. At the rear of the hall is a room 12 feet 8 inches square.

Adjoining the hall and the room just mentioned on the north side are two rooms in the shape of oblong octagons, each about 18 feet by 24 feet in size, joined end to end and connected by wide folding doors. The western of these two octagonal rooms is the parlor, with French windows opening out upon the long porch; and the eastern octagonal room is the dining room, also having French windows opening out upon the long eastern porch. Many famous dinners were held in the dining room. Access to the two octagonal rooms is had from the main hallway by two doorways ingeniously set at right angles in contiguous sides of the adjoining octagons, under an archway in the north wall of the hall. Two corresponding doors lead from the parlor and dining room to a north hallway, about 5 feet 8 inches wide and about 13 feet long. This, apparently, was the original rear hallway. It gives access to two rooms, each 12 feet 8 inches by 15 feet 3 inches in size, one on each side of the hallway.

Through the middle of the second floor, a hall runs from south to north, giving access to three rooms on each side.

From this second floor, a steep flight of steps leads to the attic, where one can see the original hand-hewn timbers from Gen. Schuyler's estate at Saratoga. At one side a recess has been partitioned off, the door, even to the lock, having been left unchanged.

Hamilton's study, in which he transacted much of his business, was the room at the east end of the main hall on the first floor. On the eve of his duel with Burr, he sat in this room until nearly day-break putting his affairs in order.

The fireplaces are still practical, although the flues have been modernized. They need only the poker, tongs, and andirons, to suggest the fireside scenes of a century and a quarter ago.

Life in the Grange

Hamilton had eight children who were born on the following dates: Philip (first), January 22, 1782; Angelica, September 25, 1784; Alexander, May 16, 1786; James Alexander, April 14, 1788; John Church, August 22, 1792; William Stephen, August 4, 1797; Eliza, November 20, 1799; and Philip (second) June 2, 1802.

The first Philip was killed in 1801 in a duel with George I. Eacker on the same spot where Hamilton himself fell later. It was said that the second Philip was born in the Grange, but we cannot verify that fact. The household, at the time of Hamilton's occupancy of the Grange, also included Fannie Antil, the adopted orphan of an aide of General Montgomery.

Hamilton congratulated himself on the accessibility of his residence. His law business took him frequently to Albany, and the Albany-New York coaches passed up and down the old Post Road twice each way every week, and could set him down almost at his door. The convenient location of the Grange also facilitated the extension of the cordial hospitality of its master and mistress, and in the last and happiest years of the statesman's life, he entertained many of the leading men of his generation.

Hamilton was fond of gardening and gave much attention to the cultivation of flowers and vegetables. On December 20, 1802, after the defeat of his party, he wrote to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney: "A garden, you know, is a very useful refuge of a disappointed politician. Accordingly, I have purchased a few acres about nine miles from town and am cultivating a garden." He was also interested in horticulture, a taste no doubt cultivated by his association with Dr. Hosack of botanical fame; and it may possibly be due in part to this relation that he planted near the house thirteen liquidambar trees, symbolical of the Thirteen Original Colonies. It has been said that the original saplings came from Mount Vernon and were given to Hamilton by his former chief, but as Washington died the year before Hamilton bought the farm, this seems improbable. The trees thrived until about the decade of the 1880's, when they began to languish and die, one by one, until, at the time of the Hamilton centennial in 1904, only a few dead trunks remained standing. These were cut down in 1908.

Hamilton also found relaxation in hunting and fishing. When he purchased the farm from Schieffelin, he also acquired certain rights in the Harlem Common Lands; and he often wandered through the woods of the commons, or on his own estate, with a single-barrelled shot-gun in hand, looking for woodcock or other game; and occasionally he caught a fish in the streams or ponds that then dotted the island, or in the Hudson river.

Movement to Save the Building

Soon after Hamilton's death, necessity compelled his widow to sell the home which she and her distinguished husband had planned together. As time went on, the march of "modern improvement" brought the frontier of the great city nearer and nearer to this once rural retreat, and when streets were laid out in the neighborhood, it was found that the south line of 143d street ran directly through the building. Then, as modern apartment houses sprang up around it, it was recognized that the house was doomed unless something was done to save it. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution and Hamilton Post, G. A. R., endeavored to have the State or City acquire it and move it to another part of the original Hamilton farm in St. Nicholas Park, contiguous to the College of the City of New York.

In 1901 and again in 1902 bills were introduced in the Legislature for the preservation of the building (See our 6th and 7th Annual Reports), but they failed to pass. In 1908 the Legislature enacted a law (chap. 220) authorizing the City of New York to acquire the house, move it to St. Nicholas Park, and entrust its custody to "the Sons of the American Revolution or any similar society of the War of the Revolution." Nothing practical, however, was done under this act.

Meanwhile, in 1887, the homestead came into the possession of a public spirited citizen, Mr. Amos Cotting. In the same year, St. Luke's Church, then located in Hudson street, bought ten lots on the northeast corner of Convent avenue and 141st street for a new church. The Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, the rector, observing the neglected condition of the Grange, expressed the wish to acquire it for a temporary chapel until the new church was finished. Learning of this desire, Mr. Cotting gave the house to the parish, and in 1889 it was moved to its present location, immediately north of the church, which is on the corner of Convent avenue and 141st street. The building sets back about 33 feet from the sidewalk, thus leaving space for an attractive lawn. For some time the dining room was fitted up and used as a chapel, and while so used, many prominent clergymen, including the late Bishop Henry C. Potter, officiated therein.

Even then, efforts to secure the building as a public memorial of Hamilton did not cease. During the past two years, it has been reported that the Hamilton Society of Chicago, appreciative of Hamilton's genius, was endeavoring to purchase the Grange with a view to moving it to Chicago. Such a fate was made possible by the fact that St. Luke's church, although solicitous to preserve the building on account of its historical associations, needed better accommodations for its rectory and parish house, and was feeling the necessity of letting it go. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society felt keenly the reflection which the removal of the Grange to Chicago would cast on the City of New York,—the city

upon which, by his residence and distinguished public activities, the luster of Hamilton's fame especially shines—and renewed the effort to save the landmark, which has now been crowned with success.

Conveyance of the Property

The details of the conveyance of the property to the Society were concluded on Monday, November 17, 1924, when representatives of the interested parties met in the office of Messrs. Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, at 32 Nassau street, as follows: Messrs. William Burton Goodwin and Eugene Davenport Alexander, of the firm of Messrs. Gould & Wilkie, attorneys, of No. 2 Wall street, representing the donor; Mr. William Christie Lester, Senior Warden of St. Luke's Church, and Mr. William Ernest Ahrens, of the firm of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, representing the Church; Dr. Kunz, President, Mr. Bolton, third Vice President, and Dr. Hall, Secretary, representing the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; and Mr. Howard Kingsley Germaine, representing the Lawyers Title & Trust Company. Dr. Kunz delivered to the representatives of Gould & Wilkie the Society's certified check for \$50,000 and they in turn delivered it to Mr. Lester, representing the Church. The deed, which had been signed on the 15th, was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on November 19, 1924, at page 53 and liber 3452 of Conveyances and indexed under block No. 2050 on the Land Map of the County of New York. It reads as follows:

This Indenture, made the 15th day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-four between The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Saint Luke's Church in the City of New York, a New York religious corporation, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, duly made and entered on the 24th day of October, 1924, in an action entitled "In the Matter of the Application of Saint Luke's Church in the City of New York, for leave to sell real property" party of the first part, and The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at No. 154 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the party of the first part, in consideration of Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) lawful money of the United States paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Convent Avenue distant seventy-eight (78) feet three (3) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Convent Avenue with the northerly side of 141st Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Convent Avenue forty-six (46) feet nine (9) inches to a point five hundred and ninety-four (594) feet six (6) inches south of the southeast corner of 144th Street and Convent Avenue, thence easterly at right angles to Convent Avenue one hundred (100) feet thence southerly and parallel with Convent Avenue forty-six (46) feet nine (9) inches, thence westerly at right

angles to Convent Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the building upon said rectangle constituting the former residence of Alexander Hamilton, the said premises being known as No. 287 Convent Avenue.

Excepted, however, from the said rectangle and from this conveyance is all the land within the said rectangle on which stands any portion of the wall (other than the portico hereinafter mentioned) of the church edifice of the party of the first part. The piece of land thus excepted is at the South-east corner of the aforesaid rectangle, where for a distance of about four feet (4') Six and one-half inches (6½') westerly from the easterly line of the said rectangle, the foundation wall of the church edifice projects about three inches (3") North of the southerly line of the said rectangle. The South wall of the building constituting the said former residence of Alexander Hamilton has certain slight projections which overlap and project beyond the southerly line of the said rectangle, to wit, a roof cornice, window frames and porch cornice. The roof cornice overlaps the said southerly line by about one foot; the window frames overlap it by about one to two inches, and the porch cornice overlaps it by about eight inches.

Together with an easement to the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, to maintain the said projections as long as they form part of the said building.

As to the aforesaid portico, constituting the Northern end of the front porch of the church edifice facing Convent Avenue, the party hereto of the first part reserves unto itself, its successors and assigns a permanent easement for the maintenance of so much of the said portico as stands upon and projects over the rectangle above described, said projection being at its most extreme point above Seven feet (7') Seven and three-quarter inches (7¾"). The party of the first part covenants that in the event that the party of the second part or its successors or assigns desires to remove the said building constituting the former residence of Alexander Hamilton from its present site, by way of Convent Avenue, the party of the first part will remove the obstructing projection of the aforesaid portico upon proper indemnity to it for the cost of its removal and restoration.

The party of the second part by accepting this conveyance covenants for itself, its successors and assigns, that no building (not merely accessory to the use of the present building thereon) will be erected upon the aforesaid rectangle other than a private dwelling not exceeding three stories above the basement.

The aforesaid covenants on the part of the party of the first part and the party of the second part, respectively, will run with the land of each and run in favor of their respective successors and assigns.

Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

To have and to hold the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever.

And the party of the first part covenants as follows:

First: That the party of the first part is seized of the said premises in fee simple, and has good right to convey the same;

Second: That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

Third: That the said premises are free from incumbrances, except as aforesaid;

Fourth: That the party of the first part will execute or procure any further necessary assurance of the title of said premises;

Fifth: That the party of the first part will forever warrant the title to the said premises, except as aforesaid.

Hamilton Grange Saved

In witness whereof, the party of the first part has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and these presents to be signed by its duly authorized officer the day and year first above written.

THE RECTOR, CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRY-
MEN OF SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH IN THE CITY
OF NEW YORK.

By WILLIAM T. WALSH,
Rector.

Attest:
JOHN H. STORER
Clerk of the
Vestry.

THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESER-
VATION SOCIETY.

By GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,
President.

Attest:
EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
Secretary.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss:

On the 17th day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-four before me came William T. Walsh, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in 287 Convent Avenue, New York City; that he is the Rector of The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Saint Luke's Church in the City of New York, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Vestry of said corporation; and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

WM. E. COXLEY,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 187.
N. Y. Co. Reg's Office No. 5037.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss:

On the 18th day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-four before me came George Frederick Kunz, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides at 610* West 110th St., City, County and State of New York, that he is the President of The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

MAXWELL E. McDOWELL,
Notary Public, Kings County
Clerk's No. 57, Register's No. 6053
Certificate filed in N. Y. County
Clerk's No. 124, Register's No. 6113
Term expires March 30, 1926

There is special propriety in the preservation of this building so near the College of the City of New York, for Hamilton took a leading part in the establishment of the educational system of New York State. It was he, who, as a member of the Legislature in 1787,

* Should be 601.

introduced the law creating the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The University was originally founded in 1784, to consist of 24 persons, with one to represent the clergy; and every founder of a school or college (or such person as he might select), and the presidents, professors, tutors and fellows of various colleges and academies were made members by reason of their connection with those institutions. At the next session of the Legislature the law was amended so as to give each religious denomination the right to appoint one of its clergymen to the body. The institution was thus made very cumbrous and the purely regulatory features of the law were smothered by outside elements represented by the professional interests. Hamilton's idea was to secularize education and to center the administration of the State University in an executive body representing all parts of the State which could enforce its regulations. Therefore, in 1787, he introduced the bill repealing the old law and creating the new body known as the Regents of the University of the State of New York, to consist of 21 members, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Hamilton's fundamental scheme continues to this day, with changes which amplify but do not essentially change its scope. The present Board of Regents consists of 12 members chosen by the Legislature. Hamilton will also be remembered as the founder, in 1792, of the Indian School at Oneida which later became Hamilton College. On the Board of Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is one of the Regents of the University,—Hon. Adelbert Moot of Buffalo—and two Trustees of Hamilton College—Mr. Reuben Leslie Maynard and Dr. Henry Harper Benedict of New York. The late Dr. Herbert L. Bridgman of our Board was also a Regent of the University.

It is a singular fact that New York City and State have left to private generosity the creation of public memorials of Hamilton. The three public monuments of him in New York City were erected by private funds—the statue in Central Park near the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the statue in front of Hamilton Hall at Columbia University, and the statue in front of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. The Grange is the only landmark of Hamilton left in the City. His residence and law offices at the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in 1789 were at Nos. 31 and 33 Wall street, on property which he acquired in 1785. The site is now covered by part of the J. P. Morgan Company's building. It was formerly numbered Nos. 57 and 58 Wall street, and also No. 16 Wall street, the numbers of Wall street having been changed twice since the Revolution. The duelling ground where Hamilton fell was on the New Jersey shore directly in line with West 42d street, Manhattan, about 1570 feet south of the bridge over the railroad track at Weehawken. It is obliterated. He died in the house of William Bayard

The Sub-Treasury Building

which stood at Nos. 80-82 Jane street near Greenwich street, and is buried in the Rector street side of Trinity church-yard, where may be read this epitaph:

To the Memory of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
The Corporation of Trinity Church has Erected this
Monument
In Testimony of Their Respect
for
The Patriot of Incorruptible Integrity
The Soldier of Approved Valour
The Statesman of Consummate Wisdom
Whose Talents and Virtues Will be Admired
by
Grateful Posterity
Long After This Marble Shall Have Mouldered Into Dust.
He Died July 12th, 1804, Aged 47.

THE SUB-TREASURY BUILDING

Not Used for Prohibition and Narcotic Divisions

Hamilton's memory is inseparably linked with that of Washington, who was inaugurated first President of the United States on the site of the Sub-Treasury building at Wall and Nassau streets, almost directly opposite the site of Hamilton's Wall street residence. We are happy to report that the Treasury Department does not intend to use the vacant Sub-Treasury building for the Narcotic and Prohibition Divisions of that department, and that the officials of the department have received with much cordiality the overtures of this Society for the preservation and use of the Sub-Treasury as an historical headquarters.

The use of the building as a sub-treasury was discontinued December 6, 1920. In issuing the order of discontinuance, Secretary of the Treasury Houston said: "The Treasury regards the New York Sub-Treasury building as a historic public monument which should remain, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the New York Sub-Treasury," and it was turned over to the Federal Reserve Bank for the purpose of carrying on exchanges of coin and other business previously performed by the Sub-Treasury. The Federal Reserve Bank having recently moved into the new Federal Reserve Building at Nassau street and Maiden Lane, it was reported in July, 1924, that the Treasury proposed to make it the headquarters for enforcing the narcotic and prohibition laws. There were also rumors that the government intended to sell the property so that a great office building might be erected in its place. Immediate opposition to such use appeared in the newspapers and in the reported action of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.



Plate 2

HAMILTON GRANGE, NEW YORK CITY
View of house on present site in 1925

See page 27

In correspondence with the Treasury Department on the subject, suggesting the use of the building as an historic headquarters, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society called Secretary Mellon's attention to the many traditions which endeared the site to the hearts of the American people and said:

"On account of the many historic events which have occurred on this site since the razing of the City Hall in 1699, including the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States, the meeting of the first Congress, and the enactment of laws fundamentally affecting the future history of the nation, the Sub-Treasury has come to be a sort of Faneuil Hall and meeting-place for patriotic gatherings of the highest value in conserving our best national traditions. Your Department's appreciation of the historic associations of the building and site was expressed by your distinguished predecessor Secretary Houston on December 6, 1920, when he wrote: 'The Treasury Department regards the New York Sub-Treasury as a historic public monument which should remain, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the Sub-Treasury.'"

In reply, Undersecretary Garrard B. Winston, for Secretary Mellon, wrote to the Society in part as follows:

"The Treasury Department does not expect to use the Sub-Treasury building at Wall and Nassau streets as office space for the Narcotic and Prohibition Divisions. . . . The Treasury has not changed its policy formerly announced that the building should be preserved by the United States."

More recently, the President of this Society called on Treasury officials in Washington and secured permission to have an inspection of the closed building made with a view of forming an estimate of the cost of maintaining it as an historical building and museum; and the Society is now considering the submission of some concrete plan for its future use.*

J. Q. A. Ward's statue of Washington which stands on the Sub-Treasury steps commemorating the inauguration of the first president, recalls only one event of the site which has endeared it to the citizens of New York in particular and given it a peculiar interest to all Americans. For years the Sub-Treasury has been a center for patriotic gatherings, for the celebration of historical events. Some of the most notable gatherings there have been the annual celebrations of Constitution Day by the Sons of the American Revolution and cooperating societies. The Wall street explosion of September 16, 1920, gave added significance to the Constitution Day celebration the next day.

The Sub-Treasury stands on the line of the wall which was the northern boundary of the little old City of New York and which gave its name to this famous street. In 1699 the Common Council petitioned the Governor and Council to remove the ruined fortification and erect at the head of Broad street a new City Hall, in place of the first City Hall at 73 Pearl street. This second City Hall

* On February 11, 1925, Mr. Winston wrote: "Among other Government activities which it is now the expectation we will put into the old Sub-Treasury at New York is the Passport Office of the State Department."

covered part of the Sub-Treasury site. It was the meeting place of the Common Council, the Provincial Assembly, and the Colonial courts for many years. The trial of John Peter Zenger, whose acquittal of libel is considered to have established the freedom of the press, was held here, and many important events in Colonial history occurred within its walls. After the Revolution, the building was remodeled and used by the first United States Congress when New York was the federal capital. It was then called Federal Hall. Here in 1789 Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, and many important laws fundamentally affecting our national history, were enacted.

When the City fathers moved into their present City Hall in 1811, the old Federal Hall was demolished and the land sold for building lots. The present Sub-Treasury was begun in 1834 and finished in 1841. The description of the building in Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections" of that year, after describing the splendor of its marble walls and the beauty of its marble columns inside, said: "This structure surpasses any building of its size in the world both in the beauty of its design and the durability of its construction. . . . The architect is Mr. John Frazee, and it will probably remain for ages a monument of his skill." James Miller, in "New York as It is" (1863) said: "It is a splendid building constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture."

The New York Times of July 30, 1924, after recounting some of the events that took place in Federal Hall, the predecessor of the Sub-Treasury building, said editorially:

"Although it may well be argued that none of these historic occurrences took place in the temple-like structure which stands today, they have in a sense invested it with their spirit. Its Doric portico and low, sombre solidity, in such sharp contrast with the skyscrapers by which it is surrounded, is a constant reminder of the old days when the nation was in its infancy and New York was only a small town. Today it is one of the country's great landmarks."

There is a detailed history of the Sub-Treasury site in our 26th Annual Report (1921) at pages 41-50.

VAN PELT HOUSE ACQUIRED BY CITY

In the winter of 1921-22 the Society called public attention to the city's opportunity to acquire the old Van Pelt house and the land on which it stands in New Utrecht, Brooklyn, an acquisition which would at the same time preserve an ancient landmark and create a very desirable small park. (See our Annual Reports as follows: 23d, pp. 246-248, 273; 27th, pp. 117-118; 28th, pp. 45-46). We are happy to report that during the past year the City took title to this property. The various steps of the transaction were reported to us by Mr. Arthur J. V. Hilly, Acting Corporation Counsel, in a letter dated November 13, 1924, as follows: The Resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, authorizing a proceeding

for acquiring title to the property in question for public park purposes, was adopted on October 19, 1923. That resolution provided that the Corporation Counsel should commence the necessary proceedings for the acquisition of title upon receipt of duly certified rule and damage maps. These maps were received by the Corporation Counsel on May 20, 1924, and application was immediately made to the Supreme Court, Kings County, for an order granting the application of the City to condemn the property required for the improvement. The order of the Supreme Court granting the application was duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on June 21, 1924. Thereafter notice to file claims for damage was published as required by law; proofs of title were taken and preparation made for trial in the Supreme Court, Kings County. On May 16, 1924, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a supplementary resolution, directing that upon the date of the entry of the order of the Supreme Court granting the application to condemn, title to the real property required for the improvement should vest in the City of New York. Accordingly, upon the date of the entry of said order, title to the Van Pelt Manor property duly vested in and became the property of the City of New York for park purposes. The Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, was in due course duly advised by the Corporation Counsel of the vesting of title.

THREE OLD SCHENCK HOUSES

During the past year renewed interest has been taken in the preservation of three old houses in Brooklyn known by the name of the family of Schenck.

One of them stands in Canarsie Park and belongs to the City, but it is in a ruinous and neglected condition on account of the ravages of the elements, and particularly as the result of a storm on March 16, 1923, when part of the roof was blown off. This house was occupied by Nicholas and Wilhelmina Schenck during the Revolution, at which time an American soldier, Hezekiah Davis, was paroled in their custody. Davis married Anne Schenck, daughter of the owners, October 29, 1780. The exact age of the house is not known but it is believed to have been built about 1770. This Society has requested the Park Department to restore the building.

Another Schenck house owned by the City is in Highland Park, at the head of Ashford street, Brooklyn. This building is believed to have been erected in 1705. It is used as a tool house of the Park Department. It has been covered with white stucco and fitted with green shutters and looks well kept.

A third house sometimes called the Schenck house and sometimes the Schenck-Crooke house, stands on Mill Island at Avenue V and 63d street, Brooklyn. Tradition dates this home from 1656. If this tradition is true, the house is probably the oldest house standing in New York City in its original condition. It is a small, two story frame structure, with curving roof extending over the piazza, the

second story being within the roof and lighted by three dormer windows in front, and other windows in the ends of the house. In December, 1924, Hon. Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, suggested that the house be bought by popular subscriptions. Interesting details of the history of the house are given in an article in the *New York Times* of December 7, 1924, entitled "Saving Brooklyn's Oldest House." According to this article, the house was erected by Jan Martense Schenck Van Nydeck, grandson of a noble Dutch family that came to America from Amersfoort, Holland, in 1650. His son, Martin Janse Schenck, inherited by his father's will "the old land with the small island and mill." He married the widow of Dominie Lupardius, and his son was the Captain John Schenck from whom the house gets its name. Captain Schenck was a ship owner, and brought many consignments of goods from old Netherlands to the new country. He had a dock at Mill Island, and Jamaica Bay was his terminal and shipping port in this country. The Captain was born in 1705, and his heirs in 1784 sold the house and land to Joris Martense. The latter willed the property to his daughter Susan Martense. She married Patrick Caton after whom Caton Avenue was named. She left the property to Reuben L. Croke, as trustee for her daughter Margaret, wife of General Philip S. Croke, who was the first Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn; hence the name Schenck-Croke house. The property then contained about 500 acres. After several conveyances among members of the Croke family, the estate was sold in 1906 to Florence C. Smith, who later sold it to a real estate company, and in 1909 the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company became owners of the property.

The old house has many interesting historical associations, one of which relates to the capture of Major James Moncrieff, an engineer of the British army, who made his residence in the house after the battle of Long Island. The capture was effected by Captain William Marriner who sailed from New Jersey one night in June, 1778, with a party of 22 men, and took the engineer unawares.

DEMOLITION OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

The wide-spread public interest which has been aroused by the announcement of the approaching demolition of Madison Square Garden in New York City again raises the question of how old a building has to be to warrant its being called an historic landmark. This building, which occupies the complete block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues and 26th and 27th streets, was erected as recently as 1890, and yet, partly on account of its architecture, including the lofty tower at the corner of 26th street and Madison avenue, and partly on account of the many notable large gatherings held under its roof, it has come to have in popular esteem something of the character of older buildings which are called historic landmarks.*

* See discussion of the "Elements of Historic Value in a Building" in our 18th Annual Report, pp. 158-160.

Madison Square Garden was designed by one of the foremost architects of his time, the late Stanford White. It is built of buff-colored brick and cream colored terra cotta, with an arcade across its Madison avenue front and a tower 340 feet high. The tower resembles the famous Giralda tower of Seville, so called on account of the turning figure of Faith in its summit. But the Madison Square tower is surmounted by a turning figure of the huntress Diana, whose arrow in her drawn bow points the direction of the wind. The building is estimated to have cost \$3,000,000. The site was formerly occupied by the old Harlem railroad station. The figure of Diana first erected was 18 feet high, but after it was in place it appeared to be out of proportion. If the modern practice of erecting a wooden silhouette before the making of the figure had been practiced, the disproportion of scale might have been noticed earlier. At any rate, after the erection of the first figure, it was taken down, and a replica only thirteen feet high was modeled and cast in plaster. The plaster model was hoisted to the top of the tower one day, and after the necessary study, it was cast in bronze and put in place. The figure was designed by Augustus St. Gaudens and was cast by W. H. Mullins at Salem, Ohio.

The building has two distinct parts, the Garden and the Theatre. The garden is a great elliptical enclosure with a seating capacity of about 15,000 persons—a capacity which is reduced when the floor of the arena is occupied by a great show like a circus. The Garden has been the scene of many notable gatherings—horse shows, political conventions, mass meetings, etc.—one of the most remarkable of which was the mass meeting on Sunday evening, January 18, 1925, of people of all denominations to promote the movement for the completion of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Garden was opened June 16, 1890, with a concert by Edward Strauss' orchestra. The theatre was opened September 27, 1890, with the play "Dr. Bill."

The building was not a success financially, and after carrying it for twenty years without a profit the stockholders decided to sell it. It was not, however, until 1916, that it was sold at auction for \$2,000,000 and bought by the New York Life Insurance Company. The new owners have cancelled all leases of the building to take effect May 1, 1925, and plans are being prepared by Mr. Cass Gilbert for a new building to be erected as soon as the present structure is removed.

Meanwhile, a popular desire has been expressed for the preservation of the tower and the figure of Diana. Among the suggestions made was one that the tower be erected in Madison Square. Mayor Hylan requested the Art Commission of the City of New York to consider this proposition, and on December 11, 1924, Hon. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Commission, replied in part as follows:

"The Madison Square Garden, designed by McKim, Mead & White, is one of the masterpieces of these distinguished architects. Its tower is crowned

by 'Diana,' an important work of the no less distinguished sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens. While the tower owes much of its effect to the large buildings covering an entire city block to which it is architecturally related, its preservation, even separated from that building, is highly desirable, particularly if it can be placed in surroundings not inappropriate to its architectural quality.

"There are undoubtedly several situations in and around the city where this tower could be placed and have sufficient isolation, present and prospective, to retain its remarkable beauty. But we are in doubt whether it can have an appropriate place in Madison Square. The surrounding buildings, many of which are tall and none of which are similar in style to the tower, would undoubtedly mar its artistic effect; and it would be somewhat overwhelmed by the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which differs from it in style and dominates the southeast corner of the square.

"We earnestly hope it can be preserved on some more appropriate site."

The latest suggestion concerning the preservation of the tower is that it be rebuilt on the campus of New York University on University Heights, overlooking the Harlem river.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

New Building Dedicated

In our 28th Annual Report, we referred to the dedication of the new building of the Museum of the American Indian in New York City on November 15, 1922. Closely following that ceremony, on February 22, 1923, the new building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters was opened, and should be mentioned as a notable addition to the remarkable group in the block bounded by Broadway, 155th and 156th streets, which also includes the buildings for the Hispanic, American Indian, Numismatic and Geographical Societies, and the Spanish Church. The general plan and arrangement of the new building are influenced greatly by its situation on the slope of the hill facing the Hudson. This makes necessary two entrances of equal importance, one to the lower level on 155th street and the other on the level of the terrace, access to which is from Broadway. Of the group of buildings above alluded to, facing upon this terrace, that for the Academy of Arts and Letters is at the western end. The lot is 100 feet wide on 155th street and about 83 feet 8 inches deep. The difference in level of the two facades results in there being three stories on the street and one story on the terrace leading from Broadway. The facades are built of Indiana limestone, are Italian in style, and are arranged to conform in certain principal lines with the adjoining Numismatic Museum. The principal, or street, facade consists of two superimposed orders, the lower containing the basement and first story, the upper containing the third, or principal story, entrance to which is directly from the terrace. The lower order is Doric and rusticated, with the windows of the first story arched. The upper order is Ionic, with engaged columns and pedimented windows between.

The building is surmounted by a balustrade. The basement, which is entered directly from the street, by the principal portal, contains the executive offices of the institution, flanking the main corridor, which leads to the elevator and vaulted staircase, giving access to the upper floors.

The first floor is largely taken up by the Academy meeting-room and the library. The Academy meeting-room has windows on 155th street, looking south, and is fitted with chairs for the fifty members of the Academy, placed in successively rising slightly curved rows, and facing the platform to be occupied by the president of the society. This room is 30 feet wide by 41 feet long. The walls are panelled in wood to the height of nine feet, and above this wainscoting the space is left, up to the level of the cornice, for mural decoration. The frieze running around the room contains an inscription, and the ceiling is flat, with panels decorated and colored in the Italian manner.

The library occupies the remainder of the facade on 155th street, amounting to about 30 feet, and extends entirely through the building giving it a length of 56 feet and receives light both on the southern or street end, and the northern terrace end. It is vaulted and fitted with book-shelves and a wooden wainscoting to the height of nine feet.

The vaulted staircase continues from this floor to the second floor, which is, as above noted, approached directly from the Broadway terrace, and is entirely given to the exhibition room, with the adjoining anteroom.

The exhibition room is 45 feet wide and extends the entire length of the 155th street facade. The walls are left perfectly plain, for use as a background for exhibitions of various kinds, and besides the three windows looking south, the room is lighted from above in the vaulted ceiling.

A minor staircase leads from this story to a mezzanine, where are located the kitchen and various storerooms and lavatories.

A dumbwaiter connects the kitchen with the exhibition room, when the latter is used for receptions or dinners.

NEW YORK CITY PARKS

New Site for Municipal Art Center

In our last and earlier reports, we have discussed the subject of the location of the proposed Municipal Art Center in the City of New York. At the time of our last report, the municipal authorities were considering the location of the buildings in the southwestern part of Central Park—a proposition strongly opposed by this Society and many other organizations.

At a dinner given in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on June 10, 1924, by City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer in honor of Mayor Hylan, the Mayor announced that Mr. Berolzheimer had found a new site for the Art Center "between Sixth and Seventh avenues near 59th street, just south of the location in the park." The abandonment of the proposed location in Central Park was a source of much pleasure to the park defenders. With further study of the subject, still another site was chosen a few months later, and in November,

1924, it was announced that a new location had been chosen on land in the Bronx originally bought for the Jerome Park Reservoir but not needed for that purpose. (See plan in New York Times of Nov. 30, 1924.) As this Society had opposed the project to locate the buildings in Central Park, and as it saw no objection to the site in the Bronx, the Society's sentiments were conveyed to Mayor Hylan by the President of the Society, Dr. Kunz, in a letter in which he said:

"The Board of Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at their regular monthly meeting last evening (Nov. 24, 1924) authorized me to express to you their satisfaction with your selection of the Jerome Reservoir site in the Bronx for the art education center.

"There has been practically no difference of opinion concerning the value of the general idea embodied in the proposal for a great institution where certain branches of the fine and industrial arts not now included in the public school courses could be taught; the principal difficulty has been in finding a practicable and acceptable site. Your representatives have worked patiently on the problem, and as one of those organizations that opposed the Central Park site we express to you our pleasure at the present solution. And we wish the future College of Arts, if it may be so called, the most abundant success and the widest field of usefulness."

Dr. Kunz said that the site, which is not a park proper, was looked at in 1913 as a possible site for the Museum of Peaceful Arts, but was found then to be owned by the city.

The site is located east of the Jerome Park Reservoir, beginning at 195th street, adjoining the new armory of the 258th Field Artillery, and runs north between Jerome avenue and the easterly line of the reservoir to Mosholu Parkway South and Van Cortlandt Park. Tentative plans for the Art Center announced in the newspapers March 13, 1925, include a Museum of Industrial Art, an auditorium seating 2,500 persons, a chamber music hall seating 600, a modern theatre seating 1,200, twenty-five class rooms seating twenty pupils each, twenty-five rooms for organ study with a practice organ in each, forty rooms for piano practice, three rooms for master classes of fifty pupils each with a modern organ in each room, twenty rooms for vocal practice, ten rooms for vocal teaching, and provisions for the departments devoted to dancing, the dramatic arts, library, etc.

The foregoing announcement was made by Mr. Alfred Human, a member of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Music and managing editor of "Musical America," to whom the chairmanship of the Art Center Committee was transferred by City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer at a meeting held March 7, 1925. Mr. Human says that about \$15,000,000 will be required for the entire project, and that it is expected to secure this sum mainly from private sources. The first outlays will be for the physical equipment of the Musical and Industrial Art Center and require about \$5,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY PARK EXTENSIONS**Fort Washington Park**

On June 19, 1924, Hon. Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, turned over to Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, of New York City the recently acquired addition to Fort Washington Park extending from the former southern boundary of the park at 172d street to 161st street, and from Riverside Drive to the right of way of the New York Central Railroad. The conveyance was marked by a revival of an ancient colonial custom of transference "by turf and twig." In this ceremony, a piece of the turf and a twig of a tree are actually handed by the grantor to the grantee as a physical symbol of the conveyance of title.

Riverside Park Extension

In 1924 the city also took title to the land needed for the improvement of Riverside Drive and the enlargement of Riverside Park between 155th and 161st streets.

Gerritsen Basin Park Accepted

A consummation patiently awaited in connection with the New York City parks was attained January 23, 1925, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment finally accepted a gift of a tract of land bordering on Jamaica bay and known as Gerritsen's Basin Park.

In September, 1917, Messrs. Frederick B. Pratt and Alfred T. White offered to convey this property, comprising about 125 acres, to the city and to reimburse the city for acquiring by condemnation about 22 acres not owned by them and necessary to complete the park. The gift was accepted in 1917 by the Mitchel Administration and the action was rescinded by the Hylan Administration on the belief that there were some conditions. That belief was finally dispelled and the board accepted the park site, which is valued at \$300,000. An interesting feature of the park is the old-time tide-mill, a picture of which is given, with further details concerning the park, in our 26th Annual Report.

FORT WASHINGTON**Site Advertised for Sale**

During the past six months the officers of this Society have been endeavoring to secure the gift or purchase of the site of Fort Washington on Manhattan Island for a public park. The five-bastioned earthwork named Fort Washington was erected on the highest part of the back-bone of Manhattan Island west of what is now Fort Washington avenue on the line of 183rd street. In the latter half of the 19th century, although considerable vestiges of the work remained, they were practically unrecognized and unknown, and

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on the city maps the name "Fort Washington" was applied generally to a stretch of territory about two miles long. In 1890, the remains were located and identified by the Secretary of this Society and Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton; and were found to be on property belonging to James Gordon Bennett. Through Mr. Bennett's generosity, the Society and the Sons of the American Revolution erected, in 1903, the monument on the west side of Fort Washington avenue marking the site of the northeast bastion of the fort. About that time, Mr. Bennett encouraged the belief that he would give the fort site for a public park. Unfortunately he died in Paris in May, 1918, without carrying out his benevolent intention, and in June, 1919, the Bennett estate was sold at auction for building lots. (See our 25th Annual Report, pp. 185-187.) At the earnest solicitation of this Society, and with the cooperation of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, one of the executors, the lots comprising the fort site were bought in and saved for the time being, but in the latter part of 1924, it was reported that the lots had been offered for sale again, and the executive officers of the Society addressed letters to Mr. Wanamaker soliciting his further good offices in the preservation of this extraordinarily interesting spot. At last accounts the lots had not been sold, and the Society earnestly hopes that public and private means may be found for the creation of a small park to keep in memory the greatest battle of the War for Independence on Manhattan Island.

Washington Heights History

In October, 1924, Mr. Bolton's new book entitled "Washington's Heights: Its Eventful Past," was published. It is a volume of 366 pages, profusely illustrated, and represents the labors of twenty-five years of historical and archaeological research. By formal resolution, the Trustees of the Society expressed the opinion that the book was a valuable addition to the historical literature of New York, and would be a standard reference work concerning the historic section of the city to which it relates.

FORT NUMBER EIGHT

New York University's Historic Campus

Fort Washington was the central and chief fortification of nearly two dozen separate military works erected during the American Revolution either upon or commanding the northern end of Manhattan Island.* One of the most celebrated of the outlying works was Fort Number Eight on what is now the campus of New York University on University Heights on the east side of the Harlem river about in line with 201st street on Manhattan Island. At the request of the Junior Class in the College of Arts and Pure Science and the College of Engineering of the University, the Secretary of

* See our 19th Annual Report, pp. 95-100.

this Society recently prepared for "The Violet" an historical sketch of Fort Number Eight which is here reproduced.

New York University has cause for just pride in the size, physical character and location of her campus. It is ample in its dimensions; it commands a noble prospect, and it is situated near enough to the heart of the Metropolis to be within easy reach of its many advantages, and yet far enough removed from the hurly-burly of the great city to allow sufficient quiet for the pursuit of learning. In addition, the University is fortunate in having a site associated with Colonial and Revolutionary history.

Before referring to the details of the history of Fort Number Eight whose site is included in the campus, it may be said that there is an intimate relation between notable features of the landscape, like the site of New York University, and human annals. The valleys of the earth have always been the pathways of history, and from the first coming of civilization to the regions now called New York, University Heights have looked out over the traffic of the Hudson river and that of the Harlem which connects the Hudson with the Sound. From time immemorial, the mountains, hills and crags have been chosen for the principal public and domestic buildings of civilized man and have become historic for many reasons. In the early settlement of a new country the most influential families secured the first choice of sites for their residences and naturally selected the most eligible and slightly places for their domiciles. In military affairs, the first instinct of the military engineer is to erect his castle or fortification on a commanding eminence. And thus it was that University Heights became historic long ago, and that the University Campus itself is one of those physical object lessons which Chancellor MacCracken very appropriately called "unsalaried teachers, which never die, never ask to be retired on pensions and whose voices grow stronger and more convincing with increasing age." Association of ideas is one of the strongest influences that affect the human mind and emotions. Everybody knows how a person is stirred by the sound of a familiar name or strain of music, simply through an association of ideas. The ties of affection are strengthened by the ring or keepsake, not on account of the intrinsic value of the ring or keepsake, but because of the ideas which they suggest. Even the symbols of religion are powerful by their ability to hold the mind to the ultimate ideas which they represent. Most people, even if they do not need a concrete physical object to stir up an idea, find their ideas and feelings more readily stimulated by such an object. And as picture-teaching and object-teaching have been found to be the most ready ways of cultivating certain branches of learning, so landmarks frequently have more power to hold the attention and inspire thoughts than the mere printed page or spoken word.

If Napoleon could expect to inspire his troops in Egypt by invoking the spirit of the centuries of foreign history that looked down upon them from the pyramids, how much more potent upon

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our American people ought the landmarks of our own national life history to be. Students in great institutions of learning which stand on historic sites — like Columbia University on Morningside Heights where the Battle of Harlem was fought; the College of the City of New York on Saint Nicholas Heights over which Washington and Hamilton rode and contending armies struggled; and New York University on the storied Heights of Fordham at Fort Number Eight — ought to develop a higher order of patriotism from the soil on which they are intellectually nourished. And all of our people cannot fail to derive from the historic landmarks, wherever situated, a stimulus to their appreciation of, pride in, and devotion to their country.

The Campus of the University of New York once formed part of those Indian lands, of uncertain extent, known as Keskeskick, which were purchased from the aborigines by the Dutch West India Company in 1639, and was included in the royal grant of the Manor of Fordham to John Archer in 1671. The history of the Campus site prior to the War for American Independence was comparatively uneventful; but when Boston was evacuated by the British on March 17, 1776, and the seat of war was transferred to New York, the heights commanding Manhattan Island immediately assumed great importance, for it was believed by the British that if they could capture and hold New York City and Manhattan Island they could command the Hudson; and that if they could control the Hudson from New York to Albany, they could divide the Colonies and crush the Americans.

The numerical name of Fort Number Eight, whose site is on the Campus, signifies that it was one of a series of fortifications. These fortifications,—some of them begun by the Americans and some by the British—were eleven in number. Three of them were on the top of Spuyten Duyvil Hill and were designated, from west to east, as Number 1, Number 2 and Number 3. Those on Fordham Heights, eight in number, extended from a point about half a mile northeast of King's Bridge southward to the grounds of New York University, and were called, from north to south, Fort Independence, Fort Number Four, Fort Number Five, King's Redoubt, Fort Number Six, Fort Number Seven, "Q" and Fort Number Eight.

To understand the military importance of these forts, it is necessary to glance at the topographical relations of those heights to the northern end of Manhattan Island.

The northern end of the island is separated from the mainland on the east by a gorge occupied by the Harlem river. At the time of the Revolution, the northern end of the Harlem was joined to the Hudson river by Spuyten Duyvil creek, which made two great loops like a letter S tipped a little sideways, the northeastern loop being concave on its southern side and the southwestern being concave on its northern side. Since 1904 the northeastern loop has been obliterated by filling in, and the water connection between the head of the Harlem river and the Hudson river is made by the more

direct channel of the Harlem Ship Canal. Spuyten Duyvil Hill is a little more than 210 feet above tide water. Fordham Heights range from a little over 160 feet above tide level at the northern extremity at Tetard's Hill, the site of Fort Independence, to a little over 180 feet at University Heights on the south, the site of Fort Number Eight. The site of Fort Number Eight is almost directly opposite what was once a considerable indentation in the shore of Manhattan Island, forming the mouth of Sherman's creek. The bearing of this fact in the history of Number Eight will appear later.

One other fact should also be mentioned, namely, that while, at the period of the Revolution, New York, was a little town of only about 25,000 inhabitants, situated at the extreme southern end of Manhattan Island, her principal means of communication with the main land was the old Post Road which crossed the Spuyten Duyvil creek at King's Bridge and then branched, one road leading northward to Albany and the other leading eastward to New England.

From the foregoing description it can readily be appreciated how important strategically these northern heights were from the military standpoint, and why at the outbreak of the war attention was given to fortifying them.

The news of the Battle of Lexington instantly directed the attention of the Americans to the necessity of preserving the communications between the City of New York and the Colonies, and on May 25, 1775, the Continental Congress "Resolved that a post be immediately taken and fortified at or near King's Bridge, in the Colony of New York, and that the ground be chosen with a particular view to prevent the communication between the City of New York and the country from being interrupted by land." The heights at and commanding King's Bridge were reconnoitered by the American military authorities, but apparently nothing was done in the way of actually constructing any works until after Washington's arrival in New York on April 13, 1776. Col. Rufus Putnam was charged as Chief Engineer with laying out and overseeing the works in this neighborhood, but gave his first attention to those in and near the city itself. In June, work was begun on Fort Washington, with the dramatic history of which that of Fort Number Eight is inseparably linked, and at the same time work was begun on Fort Independence, which appears to have been the first of those in the series from Fort No. 1 to Fort No. 8 to be constructed.

Since the history of Fort No. 8 is so closely connected with that of Fort Washington, it is interesting to recall that there was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of building the fort on the Island. Gen. Heath in his *Memoirs* say that General Putnam thought that if the site of Fort Washington was properly fortified it would be almost impregnable, while others, including Heath himself and Gen. Greene, "insisted that there could be no security on the island, although the post before mentioned was made as strong as Gibraltar, if the heights above the bridge were left unfortified, as the enemy might at any time, in an hour or two, possess

themselves of those heights above the bridge and completely entrap the army; and each declared positively that he would not rest easy or satisfied until those grounds were taken possession of. Fort Washington was begun on the hill first mentioned, and the works were pushed as fast as possible; and it was determined to erect another fort above the bridge, which was also begun and called Independence."

We feel warranted, then, in inferring that Fort Independence was the first of the chain of works on the main land to be begun by the Americans, that it was laid out about the middle of June, 1776, that it was in course of construction when the Declaration of Independence was read in New York City on July 9, and that in honor of that event it was named Fort Independence.

We may now indicate the location of the various works from No. 1 to No. 8 and then tell particularly the story of Number Eight.

Fort No. 1 was on Spuyten Duyvil Hill a few rods northwest of the Hudson Monument, on the site of the house formerly occupied by the late William C. Muschenheim. No. 2 was about 1000 feet southeast of No. 1, being south of 230th street and east of Fairfield avenue; and No. 3 was four or five hundred feet southeast of No. 2, on the east side of Arlington avenue between 227th and 230th streets.

Going over to Fordham Heights, Fort Independence was located on the west side of Jerome Park Reservoir, between Giles Place and Cannon Place, about one mile and eight-tenths northeast of Fort No. 8 on New York University Campus. If Fort Independence and Fort No. 8 were connected by a straight line, the approximate location of the intermediate works can be indicated by the following distances, the first distance in each case being measured southward along the line from Independence, and the second being an offset to the eastward at right angles to the first line:

Number Four, 2450 feet south, 875 feet east.

Number Five, 3824 feet south, 1204 feet east.

King's Redoubt, 5010 feet south, 250 feet east.

Number Six, 5310 feet south, 1056 feet east.

Number Seven, 7623 feet south, 858 feet east.

Q Redoubt, 8731 feet south, 500 feet east.

Number Eight, 9675 feet south.

It is possible that the site above given to No. 5 should be called the King's Redoubt, and vice versa, as authorities are conflicting; but a "Map of the five cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken & Hudson City" prepared by M. Dripps for Valentine's Manual of 1860, has the words "King's Battery" south of the King's Bridge Road and west of the Croton Aqueduct, corresponding to the location above given.

With the exception of Fort Independence, the exact dates of the beginnings of these works do not clearly appear; but the records seem to indicate that No. 8 was the last of the series, and that it was constructed by the British. The Americans, in the feverish

summer and fall of 1776, probably built some of them. After the garrisoning of Fort Independence in August, work appears to have been prosecuted upon other fortifications in the vicinity, for we find in the contemporary documents indefinite but suggestive reference to "works" and "forts" in the plural number, and we have the testimony of British maps and Von Krafft's panoramic sketch, which will be cited hereafter, that when the Americans abandoned the heights three months later, they left several fortifications, besides Fort Independence behind them. Von Krafft says that Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and "Q" were American redoubts.

After the battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776, events bearing on the construction of Fort No. 8 moved forward rapidly. On September 15, the British landed on Manhattan Island and the Americans retreated to the heights north of Harlem. On the 16th occurred the Battle of Harlem Heights, and now the Americans worked desperately to throw up defenses on Washington Heights south of Fort Washington to prevent the further advance of the enemy. But while taking wise precautions in that direction, the Americans divined Howe's next move to circumvent them by landing on the main land and attacking them from the north and east. On October 12 the enemy landed at Throggs Neck, preliminary to the battle of White Plains. On October 16 Washington held a council of war to discuss the question of remaining on Manhattan Island. In that council, Gen. Lee deprecated any attempt to hold a position where the enemy was so strong in front and rear on land and commanded on both sides by ships on the water, and the only exit from which was by way of King's Bridge. It was therefore decided to leave only a garrison at Fort Washington under Col. Magaw and to move the bulk of the army toward White Plains. The enveloping movement of the enemy having continued, the Americans found it necessary on October 27 to evacuate Fort Independence. This they did so hastily that they abandoned several pieces of cannon and 300 stand of small arms. With the evacuation of Fort Independence, the Americans also abandoned their other works in the circuit on Fordham Heights. On October 28 occurred the battle of White Plains. On October 30, the Hessian General Knyphausen moved into Fort Independence and on November 2 camped on Manhattan Island near King's Bridge. On November 12, the British army camped on Fordham Heights.

At this point we came upon definite information concerning the building of the southernmost of the works now under consideration, namely Number 8. The British now had the brave garrison of Fort Washington in their nut-cracker, having completely invested it by troops on the north at King's Bridge, on the east by troops on Fordham Heights, on the South by troops on Harlem Heights, and on the west by ships in the Hudson. Their plan manifestly was to advance from the north, east and south, while the ships prevented a retreat to the west. To complete their plans they found it necessary to build Fort No. 8, to cover the crossing of troops from University Heights to the cove of Sherman's Creek on Manhattan Island.

Fort Number Eight

Fort No. 8 was an earthwork. There is no large scale plan of it, but several small scale maps consulted by the writer show that it was four square, and may have measured a couple of hundred feet each way. It stood on the site of the house formerly occupied by Gustav Schwab. Concerning the precise location, Dr. John Christopher Schwab, librarian of Yale University Library, on December 13, 1913, wrote to the present writer as follows:

"When my father built our house in 1857 (some years before my birth), he found the earthworks of Fort No. 8, still *in situ* and, in digging the foundations for the house, there were brought to light many bullets, buttons, camp utensils, etc., belonging to the fort, which, a few years ago, the family presented to the neighboring New York University. The center of the fort must have been North of the house and approximately where the boulder is, which we placed on the site in 1897. I feel sure that this boulder indicates the center of the fort, for it is the highest point of land thereabouts and it is inconceivable that the fort could have been built anywhere else. The house, on the other hand, stands a little down the slope of the hill, and possibly covers a part of the ground floor of the fort. I doubt whether the earthworks extended beyond the site of the house. The mound on the Southwest of the house was made, in the '50s, from material taken from the excavations. I mention this because the steep slope at that point might suggest a part of the earthworks.

"I regret that there is no tracing of these earthworks, and I never heard my father speak of any. I judge the place was very dilapidated when he bought it, though the outline of the redoubt was probably distinct. I have always thought of it as similar to the remains of Fort Independence, King's Redoubt, and Laurel Hill (Fort George), all of which I very well remember seeing and examining not many years ago."

Fort No. 8 was armed with some heavy artillery (probably transported from New York) and also by some field pieces. Graydon's Memoirs quotes a friend's description of it as follows:

"On the west side of Haerlem river (on Laurel Hill) a body of men was posted to watch the motions of the enemy who had erected works on the high commanding ground east of that river, apparently with the design of covering a landing of the troops in that part of the island of New York."

Schwab, in his "Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight," says that this important redoubt was finished on November 15, 1776, and all was now ready for the assault on Fort Washington. The American troops in the garrison of the latter were under the command of Col. Robert Magaw. On November 2, one of his troops, William Demont by name, had deserted and carried to the enemy the plans of the fort; so that when the British summoned Magaw on November 15 to surrender, they were perfectly familiar with the location and strength of the American works and the dispositions of the American troops. Magaw indignantly spurned the summons to surrender and declared he would defend his post to the last.

On Saturday, November 16, 1776, the famous battle of Fort Washington began in the early morning with a cannonade from the northern end of the island. The batteries at Fort No. 8 and those further down the Harlem river joined in the bombardment. Then



Plate 3

HAMILTON GRANGE, NEW YORK CITY
View from main hallway into dining-room

See page 25

the enemy's troops began to advance. A heavy column of Hessians led by Gen. Knyphausen came down from the direction of King's Bridge. The garrison in Fort No. 8 could plainly see the Hessians advance and aided it by vigorously bombarding the American post on Laurel Hill (later called Fort George) located between Amsterdam and Audubon avenues just north of 190th street. Under cover of this fire, the British General Matthews, who had been lying with his second battalion of Guards and his First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry below the slopes of University Heights, advanced to the river's edge, and crossed in thirty boats to Sherman's creek. Matthews was quickly followed by General Lord Cornwallis with two battalions of Grenadiers and the Thirty-third regiment.

While Matthews and Cornwallis were advancing under cover of the guns of Fort No. 8, the 42d Highlanders crossed the Harlem near High Bridge and stormed the heights in the vicinity of Washington's recent headquarters known then as the Roger Morris mansion, in 160th street; and Lord Percy approached from the south with both British and Hessian troops, while the British warships in the Hudson poured in hot shot from the west. Washington, who viewed the conflict from the Palisades, wept at the sight of the unequal contest and of the brave men whom he had to lose, for the garrison of Fort Washington and outlying works numbered only about 2700 men while the trained forces of the enemy numbered 8,900. Against such odds the Americans could not long stand out, and finally surrendered 2637 of the best men in the American army, including 221 officers. The American casualties were 4 officers and 50 privates killed and 3 officers and 9 privates wounded; while the total British loss was 78 killed and 380 wounded. The surrender was a terrible blow to the American cause, but the American spirit stood the test. And five years later, on October 19, 1781, they had the pleasure of receiving at Yorktown, Va., the surrender of that same Lord Cornwallis who on November 16, 1776, advanced so triumphantly under the cover of the guns of Fort No. 8 to the assault of Fort Washington.

After the capture of Fort Washington had completed the British possession of the island, their danger of a frontal attack by the Americans was entirely from the north. Then the chain of Forts from Number 1 to Number 8 facing north and east, assumed its chief importance. As the campaign advanced, however, the British found it difficult, and indeed unnecessary, to maintain this extended line of works; and in 1779, after building a line of "circumvallation" as Von Krafft called it, across Manhattan Island north of Fort Washington, they abandoned the works on Spuyten Duyvil Hill and Fordham Heights except Number 8, and thereafter those works were in the "Debatable Ground" between the two armies. During the seven years following the fall of Fort Washington, the Americans, while they harassed the enemy in the Debatable Ground, made no serious effort to repossess the forts or to cross King's Bridge.

Fort Number Eight

As above indicated, however, the British retained Fort No. 8 throughout the remainder of the war, and we learn several interesting particulars about it from Von Krafft. This man, whose full name was John Charles Philip Von Krafft, was a Lieutenant in the Regiment Von Bose of the Hessian mercenary troops. He kept in his native language a diary which was translated and published by the New York Historical Society and which is a rich source of contemporaneous information. Just before the evacuation of New York in 1783 he secretly married a New York woman, and a year after the war came back to New York where he led a very respectable life for several years as a teacher and still later as a surveyor in the United States Treasury Department. As he was frequently in Fort No. 8, he is an interesting character in its history.

Von Krafft records under date of September 16, 1779:

"Part of the abattis from the redoubts, so far as they have been demolished, was taken to No. 8 for its repairs which latter redoubt was now strongly garrisoned, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern and 50 privates."

Under date of October 6, 1779, he says:

"I was detailed with 50 men, Hessians, with Engineer Sproule, to repair No. 8. And so it was finished on the 6th, 7th and 8th."

Lieut. Sproule was an English Engineer of the 16th Regiment.

On October 21, 1780, after a period of absence, Von Krafft returned to Fort Knyphausen (formerly Fort Washington) with his regiment, Lieut. Col. Donop's, and went into winter quarters in the huts there. On that date he wrote: "Donop's was the only Hessian regiment out here. English: the 80th, Robinson's, the 57th of Marte. Scotch: 76th, and 100 Hessian and Anspach Yagers."

"Every regiment that was out here," says Von Krafft under date of Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, "gave out separate watches and commandos. We every four days No. 8 as commando."

Under date of November 1, 1780, Von Krafft says:

"On working command with 11 privates at Morisini. All our wood for fuel, building and fortifying was procured in Morisini, a piece of land back of number 8 redoubt and which once belonged to a Rebel Colonel. In his fine house not far from our camp the Generals were in the habit of lodging, at present our Brigadier Major General von Lossberg. To cut and bring in wood from this place until it be all used up, men are daily sent from all the regiments around here and the royal wagons."

On January 22, 1781, according to Von Krafft, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the Americans stole through the outposts of the Refugee camp at Morrisania and burned a number of houses; and some of them stole along under No. 8 on the Harlem river side and cut off the cable of the ferry to Laurel Hill. The British pursued the Americans a few miles but found the latter so numerous that they turned back.

Following are other quotations from the Hessian's diary:

January 7, 1781: "On active duty at No. 8."
 January 31, 1781: "On active service in No. 8."
 February 14, 1781: "On active service in No. 8."
 February 26, 1781: "On active service in No. 8."
 March 30, 1781: "On active duty in No. 8."
 Thursday, April 26, 1781: "On active command, No. 8."
 Friday, June 8, 1781: "On command in No. 8."
 Monday, July 16, 1781: "On command in No. 8."
 Saturday, July 28, 1781: "No. 8 was reinforced" owing to an alarm.
 Thursday, August 9, 1781: "Active command at No. 8."
 Monday, September 3, 1781: "Active command, No. 8."
 Wednesday, September 5, 1781: "The pontoons below No. 8 were again removed and replaced in the line at the barrier, their old place. But the next evening they were again taken back to New York."
 Thursday, September 13, 1781: "Field picket, No. 8."
 Saturday, September 29, 1781: "Field picket, No. 8."
 Tuesday, October 2, 1781: "At 4 p. m. the regiment received orders to march immediately and to encamp until further orders at Macc Gown's Pass where Prince Charl's regiment had been. The same night all the watches and the detachment of our men in No. 8 were relieved, but not Snak Hill. As soon as our regiment had gone the Hanau Free Corps immediately took its place."

The foregoing is Von Krafft's last allusion to Fort No. 8, although he remained in or around New York on various duty for two years more. Under date of October 24, 1781, when he was stationed at Harlem, he tells of hearing a continuous firing of guns and muskets by the "rebels," the meaning of which he did not understand. "But shortly afterwards," he says, "we heard with sorrow that the otherwise so celebrated Gen. Lord Cornwallis had been taken prisoner by the French and Rebels in the South." On August 3, 1782, "proclamations of peace were published everywhere in the papers," and he adds: "although it is not, generally speaking, reasonable of me to so consider them, they are nevertheless thunderbolts to me."

The closing chapter of the history of Fort No. 8 is written by Gen. Heath in his Memoirs, in which, under date of October 20, 1782, he briefly records that "The enemy were demolishing their works at No. 8, Morrisania." But another year was to elapse before Fort Washington, which had been captured by the aid of No. 8, was evacuated. Then, in November, 1783, the British generally relinquished their posts north of McGown's Pass (now in Central Park) and on November 25, they withdrew from Manhattan Island. On that day, Washington made his triumphant re-entry into New York City, while Von Krafft, to whom we are indebted for much of our knowledge about Fort No. 8, was sailing past Sandy Hook on the transport "Sally" for home.

In digging on the site of the fort in 1857 buttons of the following regiments were found, indicating the identity of some of the troops that occupied the work. The 8th, 17th, 33d (Lord Cornwallis), 37th, 38th, 45th, 74th, 76th (Scotch), and the Royal Provincials.

ERICSSON TABLET UNVEILED

On Site of the Inventor's Residence

On Thursday, July 31, 1924, the 121st anniversary of the birth of Captain John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor," a tablet was dedicated to his memory on the site of his residence at No. 95 Franklin street, New York City, under the auspices of the National Museum of Engineering and Industry, and committed to the custody of this Society. At the top of the tablet are portrait medallions of C. S. Bushnell, Captain John Ericsson, J. F. Winslow and J. A. Griswold with their respective names, and under them is the following inscription:

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON

Resided Here at 95 Franklin Street, 1844-1864

He Designed in 1861 the First Iron Clad Turreted Battleship
"MONITOR."

The Contract was Obtained from the Government by Cornelius S. Bushnell of New Haven, Conn., who, with John F. Winslow, and John A. Griswold of Troy, N. Y., Financed its Construction.

It was Built in 100 Working Days.

On March 9th, 1862, the "Monitor" Under John L. Worden, Commander, Alban C. Stimers, Chief Engineer, Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., and

After a Severe Engagement, Ended the Career of the "Merrimae," Which on the Preceding Day Had Sunk the U. S. S. "Cumberland" and "Congress." The Tide of War was Turned, and the Design of the "Monitor" Revolutionized the Navies of the World.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Custodian.

Mr. H. F. J. Porter, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, presided, and after music by the Marine band from the New York Navy Yard, he read the following letter from President Coolidge:

The White House

Washington, July 22, 1924.

My Dear Mr. Porter:

The demands of insistent duties here make it quite impossible for me to accept your invitation to participate in the unveiling of the tablet to Captain John Eriesson on the afternoon of July 31. I am most appreciative of your invitation and would be glad if I could join in doing honor to this eminent son of Sweden who became an adopted son of America and a great servant of all mankind.

The long and impressive list of his inventions is too little known to the great public and I hope that the efforts of your organization may be helpful in directing attention to the wide range of activities and the great service rendered by his inventions.

Most sincerely yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Mr. Porter also read letters from the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks; the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur; and others. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Emilie Bushnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ericsson Bushnell and granddaughter of Cornelius S. Bushnell of New Haven. The latter's financial and

technical aid, with that of two other men, John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold of Troy, N. Y., helped greatly to the success of Captain Ericsson's plans. The families of these three men erected the memorial, and their faces are depicted with the inventor's upon the bronze tablet, the work of Isidor Konti. The flag used for the unveiling was the one that floated on the "Monitor" at the time of the battle with the "Merrimac."

After the withdrawal of the flag, Dr. George F. Kunz, President of this Society, accepted the custodianship of the tablet, and addresses were made by the Consul General of Sweden Olof H. Lamm representing the Royal Swedish Minister at Washington, Dr. Axel Wallenberg; Col. Peter E. Traub, Cavalry (D. O. L.) U. S. A., representing the Secretary of War; Captain W. S. Wainwright U. S. N. Assistant Commandant 3rd Eastern District, representing the Secretary of the Navy; Hon. William T. Collins, Acting President Board of Aldermen New York City, representing the Governor of New York; and Hon. Francis P. Bent representing Mayor Hylan. During the exercises the Swedish national anthem was sung by Du Gamla du Fria.

HALL OF FAME MEMORIALS UNVEILED

On Tuesday, May 13, 1924, busts of John Adams, Phillips Brooks, Samuel L. Clemens, Peter Cooper, James Buchanan Eads, Joseph Henry, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, William Thomas Green Morton, and Alice Freeman Palmer, were unveiled in the colonnade of the Hall of Fame at New York University. After the usual procession and unveilings, literary exercises were held in a large marquee pitched on the adjacent lawn. Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, poet, editor, diplomat and director of the Hall of Fame, presided.

The bust of Adams, by John F. Paramino, was given by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented by Col. Wellington Wells, President of the Society; and unveiled by Mr. John Adams, a great-great-great grandson of Adams.

The bust of Bishop Brooks, by Daniel C. French, was given by Trinity Church, Boston; presented by Robert Treat Paine, junior warden of the Church; and unveiled by Miss Josephine Brooks, a niece of the Bishop.

The bust of Clemens, by Albert Humphreys, was given by the estate of Clemens; presented by Mr. Jervis Langdon; and unveiled by Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, a daughter of Clemens.

The bust of Cooper, by Chester Beach, was given by graduates of Cooper Union; presented by Mr. Harry D. Williams of the graduates' committee; and unveiled by Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, grand-daughter of Cooper.

The bust of Eads, by Charles Grafty, was given by the American Society of Civil Engineers; presented by Mr. Edward E. Wall,

chairman of their bust committee; and unveiled by Mr. James Eads Switzer, grandson of Eads.

The bust of Henry, by John Flanagan, was given by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; presented by Mr. Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr., past president of the institute; and unveiled by Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

The bust of Jackson, by Belle Kinney, was given by the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Nashville, Tenn.; presented by Mrs. Walter Stokes, Regent of the Association; and unveiled by Mr. Andrew Jackson, IV., great grandson of the President.

The bust of Jefferson, by Robert I. Aitken, was given by the New York World's subscription fund and the Jefferson Boys' Pilgrims Committee; presented by Mr. George Gordon Battle, chairman of committee; and unveiled by Mrs. Francis O. Barton, great-great granddaughter of the President.

The bust of Morton, by Helen F. Mears, was given by the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons; presented by Dr. George D. Stewart, president of the New York Academy of Medicine; and unveiled by Mr. Bowditch Morton, a grandson of Dr. Morton.

The bust of Mrs. Palmer, by Evelyn Longman, was given by Wellesley College; presented by Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, President of the College; and unveiled by Prof. George H. Palmer, husband of Mrs. Palmer.

Prof. William M. Sloane, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, spoke on the subject of "John Adams;" Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's, New York, on "Phillip Brooks;" Miss Agnes Repplier, Litt. D., on "Samuel L. Clemens;" R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., President of Cooper Union, on "Peter Cooper;" George F. Swain, LL. D., Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard University, on "James B. Eads;" Gen. John J. Carty, Past-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on "Joseph Henry;" Hon. Norman H. Davis, former Acting Secretary of State, on "Andrew Jackson;" Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, on "Thomas Jefferson;" Dr. William W. Keen, Past-President American Surgical Association, on "William T. G. Morton;" and Dr. James B. Angell, President of Yale University on "Alice Freeman Palmer."

A complete roster of the Hall of Fame is given in our 27th Annual Report. Tablets to the memory of those whose busts were unveiled on May 13, 1924, had previously been dedicated.

MONUMENT TO BELGIAN PIONEERS

On May 20, 1924, a granite monument erected near the sea-wall in Battery Park, New York City, was dedicated to the memory of the Belgian pioneers who took part in the settlement of New Netherland. The presentation address was made by Baron de Cartier di Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador, who read a message from King Albert of Belgium, and the monument was accepted by

Mayor Hylan. Other speakers were Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who presided; Rev. Leonard Hoyois, Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, Dr. Robert W. de Forest, Hon. Frank L. Polk, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Rev. Charles F. McFarland and Rev. Georges Lauga. The act of unveiling was performed by a three-year old miss, Priscilla Mary de Forest, a descendant of Jesse de Forest who planned the pioneer colony commemorated by the monument. The exercises were arranged by Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission.

The monument is a granite plinth. It stands about 12 feet high and its only decoration is a border of oak leaves near the top. It contains the coat of arms of the Province of Hainaut and the following inscription:

“Presented to the City of New York by the Conseil Provincial of Hainaut in memory of Walloon settlers who came over to America in the Neiuw Nederland under the inspiration of Jesse de Forest of Avesnes.”

An iron casket containing soil from Hainaut was buried near the base of the monument after the ceremonies.

SINGULAR EXPERIENCES OF THREE STATUES

Lost Bust of Washington Recovered

On August 19, 1924, the New York Sun published an account of the discovery of a marble bust of George Washington which was sculptured by Pierre Jean David, a Frenchman, early in the nineteenth century, and which was believed to have been lost in the fire that destroyed the Library of Congress in 1851. The newspaper's authority for its statements was Mr. Mitchell Kennerley, President of the Anderson Galleries of New York City. According to Mr. Kennerley, Mr. Joseph Davidson saw the blackened bust in a junk dealer's yard and advised him to take it to the Anderson Galleries. The advice was followed, and when Messrs. Paul Bartlett and Daniel C. French examined the work they pronounced it genuine.

It appears that the bust was given by the French government to the United States about 95 years ago. Fifty years after its supposed destruction a bronze cast was made from the original plaster model in the Musee David and placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, where it now stands. David, who was known as David d' Angers, died thinking his Washington bust was destroyed and in his biography he is quoted as saying in a letter written a year after the fire:

“I read yesterday in an American newspaper of the burning of the library in Washington. The colossal buste I sent to America is burned up.”

Classical Head Found in Hudson River

While the dredge Raritan was deepening the channel of the Hudson river opposite Rector street, New York City, during the winter

of 1924-25, it pumped up a marble head of classic design which aroused much interest and speculation in art and historical circles. The work of dredging was being conducted by Quartermaster Christy Lund, whose account of the find is given in the New York Times of January 12, 1925, and other newspapers of about that date.

The head, which was buried about ten feet in the bed of the river, is of Carrara marble and is complete above the chin. It is of classic design, and in the opinion of many artists who have examined it is Roman work. Whom it represented and how it came to the place where it was found are unsolved questions. It has been suggested that it was carried as ballast by a sailing ship from the Mediterranean long ago and was dumped overboard at New York to lighten ship. Mr. Isidor Konti, sculptor, is quoted as saying:

"I understand that many of the old sailing ships from the Mediterranean used to pick up architectural fragments lying about the harbors there for use as ballast. Until within fairly recent years a fine Roman statue might have been regarded as junk. This statue might have been picked up fifty or a hundred or two hundred years ago, carried over here as ballast and dumped into the North River. It is the only plausible explanation that I can think of."

Many people will find it difficult to believe that such a work of art could have been used as ballast. Another theory, advanced by Hon. R. O. Everett, member of the Legislature of North Carolina, is that it may be the head of the Canova statue of Washington which formerly stood in the North Carolina capitol building. When the capitol was burned in 1833, the head of this statue was saved without damage, but the authorities lost track of it. As the head does not bear the slightest resemblance to Washington's features, this theory seems to be equally untenable.

Unhonored Statue of a Soldier

From time to time various theories have been advanced to account for the existence of the statue of a Union soldier which stands, without sponsorship, near the Bronx river in New York City. An apparently authentic explanation of the origin of this figure is given by Mr. Thomas A. Wilson in a letter to the New York Times of July 8, 1924. He says the statue is the work of John B. Lazzari, a sculptor and monument maker having a stoneyard in 233d street adjacent to Woodlawn cemetery. Mr. Lazzari told Mr. Wilson that a long time ago he received an order from some historical society many miles from New York to make a figure of a Civil War hero, which was to be placed in the square of a certain town. The historical society complained that the monument failed in some way to fulfill its idea of what they desired and the sculptor thereupon made another figure which was satisfactory. The old statue was shipped back to his place in Woodlawn, and, not wishing to destroy it, he placed it where it now stands.

JOAN OF ARC STATUE FROM FRANCE

On September 21, 1924, a monument of public interest, although erected on private property, was dedicated when a war-scarred statue of Joan of Arc which stood in the parish court-yard of the church at Laveline, France, during the World War, was dedicated in the court-yard of the new parochial school of St. Joan of Arc at Jackson Heights, Long Island. The Rev. Ward Meehan, rector of the Church of Saint Joan, while in France as the chaplain of the Sixtieth United States Infantry, visited Laveline and held services there. The Abbe of the little church, Father Perriot, sent him the statue when he learned that Father Meehan was constructing a new school. The four buildings now in course of construction will contain a cathedral, parochial school, rectory and sisters' home.

This is the fourth statue of France's patron saint in this country, so far as we know, the other three being the equestrian statue in Philadelphia (a replica of Fremiet's statue in Paris); the equestrian statue by Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt (now Mrs. Archer M. Huntington) at Riverside Drive and 93rd street, New York City; and the standing figure of the Maid by Mrs. Huntington in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

CENTENARY OF A PERUVIAN BATTLE

Celebrated at the Bolivar Statue in Central Park

A brief but impressive ceremony, of which the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society took cognizance by the presence of its President, Dr. Kunz, was held in Central Park, at the statue of General Simon Bolivar, during the noon hour of Tuesday, December 9, 1924, when the Pan-American Society of the United States observed the centenary of the battle of Ayacucho, Peru, the last victory of the patriot army under command of Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre, one of Bolivar's generals, which brought to a victorious close the struggle of the southern republics of America for freedom.

The president of the society, Mr. Severo Mallet-Prevost, introduced Hon. Elihu Root, an Honorary Vice President of the Pan-American Society, whose memorable journey as Secretary of State to South America in 1906 ushered in an epoch of better understanding and more cordial relations between those countries and the United States. Mr. Root, in placing a wreath of laurel and flowers at the base of the monument, said: "The cause of true liberty is one inseparable cause the world over. In its name we pay homage to the great Liberator whose powerful personality gave essential leadership to patriotism in the critical period of South America's struggle for freedom."

Peruvian Battle Centenary

The card on the wreath bore the following inscription :

In Commemoration of the Victory and in Honor of the Valiant Patriots of the Army of General Simon Bolivar, which Under the Command of General Antonio Jose de Sucre, won Gloriously for the Southern Republics of America the last Battle for Freedom on the Field of Ayacucho a Hundred Years Ago to-day, this Wreath is Dedicated as a Token of Homage by the Pan-American Society of the United States.

The Peruvian Consulate representative also placed a wreath. Among the Latin-American Consular representatives present were Consul General Enrique Hayton of Argentina, Consul General Ramon Pando of Bolivia, Vice Consul J. C. Muniz of Brazil, Consul General Gabriel Valencia of Colombia, Consul General Manuel A. Bonilla of Costa Rica, Consul General Rafael Diaz of the Dominican Republic, Consul E. A. Maullme of Ecuador, Consul General Delfino Sanchez Latour of Guatemala, Consul General Henri Gardere of Haiti, Consul General Toribio Tijerino of Nicaragua, Consul General Enrique Geenzier of Panama, Consul General William Wallace White of Paraguay, Consul General Eduardo Higginson of Peru, Consul General Jose Higginson of Uruguay, and Consul General Pedro Rafael Rincones of Venezuela.

The officers and members of the Pan-American Society who served on the committee in charge of the ceremony were Mr. Severo Mallett-Prevost, President; Hon. John Barrett, 2d Vice-President; Mr. Spruille Braden, 3d Vice president; Mr. Robert H. Patchin, Chairman; and Messrs. R. L. Beausire, Henry W. Catlin, Daniel A. de Menocal, Charles V. Drew, Phanor J. Eder, Peter H. Goldsmith, Thomas Kearny, George F. Kunz, John L. Merrill, James M. Motley, S. Z. Mitchell, George E. Roberts, and Mr. Carryl Ottmer, Secretary.

Mrs. Sally James Farnam, the sculptor of the Bolivar statue, was a guest of the committee.

OLD BARGE DUG UP

In November, 1924, while workmen were deepening the cellar at No. 257 Washington street, at the corner of Murray street, New York City, for a new building, they discovered the remains of an old barge which must have been buried for over a century and a quarter. The original water front of Manhattan Island at this point ran approximately along the line of Greenwich street, a hundred feet east of Washington street, and in the latter part of the 18th century, Dean's dock occupied what was then the foot of Murray street. From records in the Common Council minutes, it appears not to have been unusual to allow the hulks of old vessels to remain in the slips and to rot away, sink, and finally to be covered up when the water front was filled in. In October, 1923, the hulk of another old vessel was uncovered in the block bounded by Vesey, West, Washington and Barclay streets, about three blocks farther south. (See our last Annual Report, pp. 195-196).

STREETS AND STREET NAMES

Name of Chambers Street

The proceedings of the Common Council of New York City do not always disclose the origin of street names, and frequently the reasons for existing street names are left to conjecture. In June, 1924, newspaper correspondents discussed the subject of the origin of the name of Chambers street, and one writer inquired if the name was ever spelled without the final "s." So far as can be learned, the name was never so spelled unless in error. The street was named, apparently, after John Chambers, a distinguished citizen of New York, brother of Admiral Chambers and friend of Admiral Warren after whom the neighboring Warren street is named. The portion of Chambers street between Broadway and Center street, now forming the northern boundary of City Hall Park, first came into being as a thoroughfare, without a special name, in front of the soldiers barracks which were erected on the Commons pursuant to the order of the Common Council of October 21, 1757. These barracks, 420 feet in length, stood on the south side of the roadway just within the bounds of the present park. On Ratzer's map, surveyed in 1766-67, the thoroughfare appears extended westward to Greenwich street, the portion west of Broadway being called Chambers street, apparently in honor of John Chambers who had died two years before. Mr. Chambers had been conspicuous in the city and colony since 1726, as lawyer, corporation counsel, Alderman, member of the Governor's Council, Judge of the Supreme Court, etc. On June 27, 1796, the Common Council formally laid out the portion east of Broadway as a street 65 feet wide "opposite to Chambers street and to extend eastward from the Broad Way to . . . the West side of Augustus street" (City Hall Place).

Extended Use of Park Avenue's Name

At the time of the preparation of this report a controversy exists between different property owners on the line of Fourth, or Park avenue, between 32d and 34th streets, as to the name of that thoroughfare.

Fourth avenue was laid out on the plan of the Commissioners of 1807 from Astor Place and 8th street diagonally to 14th street and thence straight northward to the Harlem river at 134th street. Later, when the avenue was opened and park spaces were laid out along its center over the railroad tunnel, north of 34th street, the name Fourth avenue was restricted to the portion south of that street and the name Park avenue was given to the portion of the avenue north of 34th street. Park avenue developed into a choice residential thoroughfare, with a distinctive and characteristic name. After the improvements which were made between 32d and 34th streets a year or two ago, real estate owners between those streets applied to the City government and secured the extension of the

name Park avenue so as to include the two blocks south of 34th street. As this involves the re-numbering of the block immediately north of 34th street, owners of property hitherto known by the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. have protested against the transfer of those numbers to other property. On February 3, 1925, the Committee on Public Thoroughfares of the Board of Aldermen reported favorably on the return to the original name of Park avenue, and the matter is now pending.

CENTENARY OF FIFTH AVENUE

In November, 1924, the centennial anniversary of the beginning of the construction of Fifth avenue in New York City was celebrated with elaborate exercises under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Association.

Fifth avenue, one of the most famous city streets in the world, begins at Waverly Place on the north side of Washington Square and runs northward to the Harlem river at 143d street, a distance of nearly seven miles. For two and a half miles of that distance, between 59th and 110th streets, it borders Central Park. Below 59th street it is a high class business district, and opposite the park it is a famous residential district. Above 110th street it is largely devoted to apartment houses. The Avenue was first laid out by the Commissioners appointed pursuant to the act of 1807 to lay out a street plan, and is shown on the map prepared in 1811 by William Bridges, City Surveyor, under their direction. Reference to the Middle Road, which at an earlier date coincided with portions of Fifth avenue, will be found in our 22d Annual Report in connection with the history of Murray Hill; and to the interruption of the avenue by Mount Morris Park between 120th and 124th streets in our 28th Report in connection with the history of that park.

According to a publication entitled "Fifth Avenue, Old and New," issued by the Fifth Avenue Association, title to the southernmost section of Fifth avenue, from what is now Washington Square to 13th street, was acquired on August 2, 1824, but the actual work of construction did not begin until November 1, 1824. Title to sections farther north were acquired as follows: Thirteenth to Twenty-fourth Street, May, 1830; Twenty-first to Forty-second Street, October, 1837; Forty-second to Ninetieth Street, April, 1838; Ninetieth to 106th Street, April, 1828; 106th to 120th Street, April, 1838; 124th to 129th Street, April, 1838; 130th Street to 135th Street, May 18, 1868; 135th Street to Harlem river, April 21, 1864.

The centennial of the avenue was celebrated during the week beginning November 15, 1924, and the papers of that week may be consulted for particulars.

An idea of real estate values on Fifth avenue may be had from the fact that on November 12, 1924, the Harriman National Bank, located on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and 44th street, bought adjacent property at 523 Fifth avenue at an average of \$304

a square foot. This price is the highest ever paid for land on Fifth avenue, and so far as real estate experts could recall, the highest rate ever paid anywhere in the city.

Riverside Park Esplanade

On Friday, October 10, 1924, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York adopted the plan proposed by Comptroller Charles L. Craig, for the extension of Riverside Park to the water's edge between 72d and 129th streets and the roofing of the New York Central Railroad tracks so as to create a new esplanade and drive along the river front. The plan also contemplates the continuation of the drive southward as a viaduct along Twelfth Avenue over the New York Central yards to Fifty-Seventh Street, with which connection is to be made, at grade, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues; the removal of the garbage dumps, coal pockets, piers and other unsightly and commercial uses; and the landscaping of the area of park lands between the sea-wall and the new driveway.

In explaining the plan, Comptroller Craig said that in 1894, by legislative act, Riverside Park was extended westward from the New York Central Railroad tracks far into the Hudson River, so as to include the land and land under water from Seventy-second street to 129th street (with small dock reservations at Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth streets). This is not generally known, it being very commonly supposed that there is no park land west of the railroad tracks. This belief is due, Mr. Craig says, to the long delay in improving these lands and the desecration of this waterfront by garbage dumps, coal pockets and other attempts at commercialization of this area.

Prior to 1910 the shore line of the Hudson River was at the outer edge of the railroad tracks all the way from Seventy-second street to 129th street, except for a short area adjacent to 129th street, and for a short area adjacent to Seventy-ninth street. In 1911 and 1912 the contractors who were excavating the aqueduct that conveys the Catskill water supply under the length of Manhattan Island were given permission by the Park Commissioner to dump 2,000,000 cubic yards of this broken rock in that part of Riverside Park alongside the New York Central Railroad tracks.

The plan now submitted proposes to take advantage of this fill and utilize the whole of such lands for park purposes, and at the same time forever settle the question of railroad encroachments thereon by confining the railroad to its present right of way.

Solution of "West Side Problem" Proposed

The solution of a part of what has long been known in New York City as "the West Side Problem" has been proposed in a plan tentatively agreed to by the New York Central Railroad and Borough President Julius Miller and made public February 2, 1925. It purposes to eliminate the surface tracks of the railroad company from

72d street (the southern end of Riverside Park) to Canal street, a distance of nearly four miles, and to substitute therefor a double-decked elevated structure, one stage of which is to be occupied by a freight railroad and the other by an express automobile road. It is stated that the change will cost the railroad company \$24,000,000. The city is expected to grant certain easements to the railroad company in return. The plan has not yet been approved by the City government. Meanwhile, the Port Authority has protested against its adoption on the ground that it does not harmonize with that Authority's comprehensive plan for the development of the port.

HOLLAND VEHICULAR TUNNEL "HOLED THROUGH"

An interesting event marking the progress in the construction of the twin vehicular tunnels between New York City and Jersey City was the "holing through" of the north tunnel on October 29, 1924, when the two sections which had been approaching each other for the previous two years from the two sides of the river met. The blast which perforated the wall of eight feet of rock occurred about 700 feet west of the Manhattan pierhead line and about 2,800 feet east of the river's edge in Jersey City. Acting Chief Engineer Milton H. Freeman directed the preparations for the blast. When all was ready, Mr. George H. Flinn, head of the contracting company, set off the blast, and a few minutes later, when the flying bits of debris and the smoke had cleared away, there was a hole through the wall big enough for a man to crawl through. Mr. Harry Redwood, Superintendent of the work under General Superintendent M. L. Quinn, clambered through the hole and talked with his companions from the other side. It is expected that the southern tunnel will be "holed through" in December, 1926.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Clifford M. Holland, Chief Engineer of the work, who died Monday, October 27, 1924, the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission formally voted to name the tunnel "the Holland Tunnel."

SHANDAKEN AQUEDUCT TUNNEL OPENED

In July, 1924, the Shandaken tunnel—the northernmost link of the Catskill Aqueduct which supplies New York City with water,—was opened, thus adding to the City's water supply the waters of Schoharie creek. According to a description furnished by the Merchants Association of New York, the Shandaken tunnel, 95,740 feet long, is the longest in the world. Next to it in length is New York City's pressure tunnel which carries the Catskill water underneath the city for a distance of 93,953 feet. The Saint Gothard tunnel in the Alps is only 49,147 feet long, while the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts is 25,080 feet long. The Schoharie water is impounded by a huge dam at Gilboa. The greatest depth of the Shandaken tunnel below the surface of the ground is 2,200 feet, and its average depth is 750 feet. It is carried through rock for its entire length.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEPHEN ROCHEFONTAINE

In the 26th Annual Report (1921) of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, under the above title, is given a biographical sketch of Etienne Nicolas Marie Bechet, Sieur de Rochefontaine, later known as Stephen Rochefontaine, a French engineer who served with distinction in the Continental Army of the United States, was first commandant of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers at West Point, and is buried in St. Paul's churchyard at Broadway and Fulton street, New York City. At the time of the writing of that memoir, it was impossible to learn the circumstances of Lt. Col. Rochefontaine's retirement from the army. The memoir stated that

"Heitman's 'Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army' (I, 840) gives his record as follows:

"'Rochefontaine, Stephen, France, France, Lt. Col. arts and engrg 26 Feb. 1795; dismd. 7 May 1798.'

"The destruction by fire of many priceless archives of the government at Washington prevents the ascertainment of any further details of the circumstances in which Col. Rochefontaine returned to civil life."

During the past year, in the course of researches concerning Alexander Hamilton, two letters written by Rochefontaine to Hamilton* which seem to throw some light on the subject have come to the attention of the writer of the memoir above referred to. The letters are dated at West Point April 28 and May 10, 1796, and ask the advice of Hamilton, as a lawyer, concerning the course which he should pursue in regard to "an affair of honor" in which he had become involved at West Point with Lieutenant William Wilson, then at West Point.

It will be recalled that during the Revolutionary War, the Americans were almost entirely dependent on the French for engineers; and after the war, when the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers was organized (1795) and stationed at West Point, Rochefontaine was given command of it. It appears, from "The Memoirs of Genl. Joseph Gardner Swift, LL.D." by H. Ellery (privately printed, 1890) that

"Quarrels at West Point seem to have been frequent, and as a rule were settled by a passage at arms. There probably was some friction between the French and American officers, and the fighting proclivities of the latter were notorious. This was the case with Lieutenant William Wilson, then at West Point, who seems to have been a very disagreeable person. In 1795 he was tried by court-martial, ordered by Major Lewis Tousard, but escaped punishment."

The disposition of Wilson's case is recorded in Orderly Book No. 1, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, commenced at West Point, May 7, 1795, under the heading: "Proceedings of a general Court-Martial of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Rochefontaine held at West Point this 15th day of June 1795 by order of Major Lewis Tousard at West Point."

* For full text of these letters see "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," by Allan McLane Hamilton, 1910, pp. 366-374.

It was a year after Wilson's court-martial, for which Wilson probably bore Rochefontaine no good will, that he and Rochefontaine became involved in the affair referred to in Rochefontaine's letters to Hamilton. It would appear from these letters that Rochefontaine, who was endeavoring to establish the discipline for which West Point afterwards became famous, had become unpopular with a party at that post. Among the latter was "a Mr. Wilson, Lieut. in the Corps, as contemptible a character as can be found anywhere Mr. Wilson has killed a brother officer in a duel about 12 months ago." On April 21, 1796, "two officers only were at Parade and two were absent without cause." Rochefontaine sent for the absentees, but only one came, the other refusing. That evening, after Roll Call, Rochefontaine heard Wilson publicly calling out his name with an opprobrious epithet, and, meeting Wilson, took him to task for it. Wilson raised his cane as if to strike Rochefontaine, whereupon the latter struck Wilson on the shoulder with the hilt of his scabbarded sword. They then had a duel with two pistols each. The first fire went off almost simultaneously on both sides without injury. Rochefontaine's second pistol went off unawares. Wilson then stepped up to within three paces of Rochefontaine and fired, but his weapon missed fire. According to the general rule at that time, Wilson should have lost his chance when his pistol had not gone off; but he cocked his piece and missed fire a second time. Then, in order to prevent his firing a third time, Rochefontaine fell on him to try to prevent him from cocking his piece, but Wilson succeeded in cocking it and it missed fire again while the muzzle touched Rochefontaine's breast. They then retired to their quarters and Rochefontaine considered the affair settled. Two days later, Wilson sent a challenge to Rochefontaine, but the latter declined it on the ground that according to their agreement, they had made up for the insults. On Sunday, April 24, Wilson's partisans brought to Rochefontaine a document which they threatened to publish unless he gave Wilson satisfaction. Rochefontaine refused to receive it as it was unsigned. Later they sent him a copy of some charges laid against him before the Secretary of War. Rochefontaine asked for a Court of Inquiry, but evidently feared prosecution before the civil tribunals, for he asks Hamilton's professional advice on these questions:

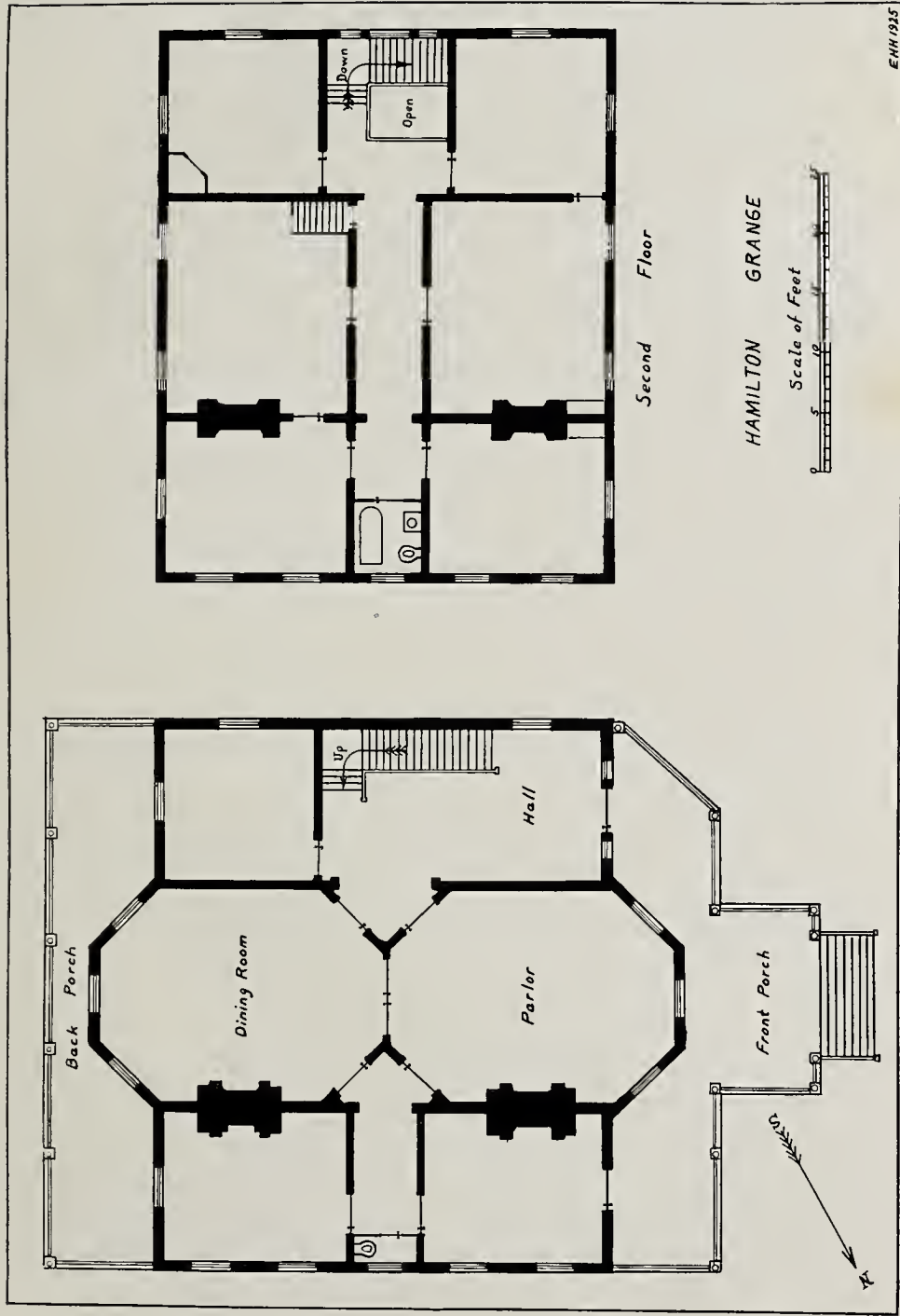
"When two military characters happen to have a difference between them which has been the cause of a breach of the law short of murder, and when that affair of honor has been agreed upon as a sufficient atonement, is one of the two liable to be prosecuted by the other before the tribunals of the State?

"Is an offense passed on a spot within the territory of the United States, as West Point, amenable before the tribunal of the State of New York?

"Is an officer accused before a military tribunal for an offense by the person who received it liable to be prosecuted at the same time before the civil authority by the same person or by anybody else for him?

"If an officer is tried before a military tribunal and acquitted or condemned, is he liable to be prosecuted again before the civil tribunal.

"Can I, with the challenge which I have possession of, check the writ against me, if any there is?



RocheFontaine assured Hamilton that while he might have been imprudent, he had been guilty of no dishonorable act. He courted the fullest inquiry, and attributed his troubles to "baseness and cowardice." He offered to bear any expense attending his defense upon the delicate point of honor.

Hamilton's biographer found no copies of Hamilton's replies to RocheFontaine, but adds: "It does not appear that anything came of all this, and it is probable that through Hamilton's efforts matters were adjusted."

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who visited the United States in November, 1919 (see our 25th Annual Report, pp. 253-275) revisited this country in the summer of 1924. He arrived in New York harbor on the Cunard steamship *Berengaria* August 29, and was transferred to the motor yacht *Black Watch* in which he was taken to Glen Cove, N. Y. Thence he proceeded by automobile to the home of Mr. James A. Burden at Syosset. After spending nearly two months in the United States and Canada, he sailed for home on the White Star liner *Olympic* leaving New York on October 25, 1924. While in and near New York City he received constant evidence of hospitality, and his occasional visits to public buildings in the metropolis were invariably marked by evidences of popular interest. For some of his movements the daily press of September 13, 18, 19 and 22 may be consulted.

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE AIR

What was considered as an epoch-marking event was the arrival at New York City on October 15, 1924, of the dirigible airship ZR-3. This air-vessel, classed as a merchant ship of the Zeppelin type, left Friederichshafen, Germany, on October 12, and arrived without mishap after a voyage of 5060 miles in 81 hours. While it was not the first transatlantic trip of a dirigible, the British airship R-34 having crossed in July, 1919, it was a record one in point of distance traveled. It exceeded by far the distances traveled by the L-39, when, during the war, she flew from Germany to German East Africa, carrying munitions to the German troops embattled there. That cruise of the L-39 was less than 4000 miles in length.

On March 17, 1924, four United States airplanes started from Santa Monica, Cal., on a flight around the world which was one of the greatest feats in aviation since man took to flying. Only two of the planes, namely the Chicago and the New Orleans, circled the globe. The machines arrived at Seattle, Wash., March 20, and, sailing westward, reached Casco Bay, Maine, September 5. They arrived in New York City September 8, and in San Diego, Cal., September 22.

Another remarkable air flight was made by the dirigible *Shenandoah*, which left Lakehurst, N. J., October 7, 1924, sailed to the Pacific coast and back, a distance of 8100 miles, in 235 flying hours. She arrived at Lakehurst on her return October 25.

ANDRE MONUMENT AT TAPPAN

The smallest property administered by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is the Andre Monument at Tappan, N. Y., which it owns. It stands on a circular plot, 51 feet in diameter, surrounded by an iron fence, on a hill just west of the village. The monument was erected by Cyrus W. Field and dedicated October 2, 1879, to mark the place where Major John Andre of the British army was executed during the War for Independence. The Society purchased this property November 13, 1905, in response to public sentiment expressed in the New York Times just prior to that time. To the monument, which cost about \$1,500, we have added at a cost of about \$100 a tablet commemorating Washington's fortitude at one of the most critical periods of the Revolutionary War. The circumstances of the erection of the monument are briefly stated in our Tenth Annual Report at pages 85-88 and our Eleventh Annual Report at pages 67-70. The deed by which the property was conveyed to the Society and other facts relating to the chain of title are given in our Twenty-first Report at pages 113-121. Interesting references to Andre's prison-house in Tappan, the history of which is directly connected with this site but which is private property, are to be found in our Twenty-third Report at pages 118-121. (See index reference to Treason House).

Our standing committee in charge of this property consists of Mr. Frank R. Crumbie of Nyack and Hon. S. H. Thayer of Yonkers.

PHILIPSE MANOR HALL**Administration**

Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers is an ancient stone and brick building erected 1682-1730 by the Lords of the Manor of Philipsborough as their manorial seat. It is situated in the midst of a park of an acre in extent at Warburton avenue, Dock street and Woodworth place, five minutes' walk from the New York Central Railroad station. It was given to the State by the late Mrs. William F. Cochran of Yonkers, who contributed \$50,000 and by the City of Yonkers, which gave an equity of equal value, and was accepted by chapter 168 of the laws of 1908, which placed it in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It contains a very valuable collection of colonial furniture and portraits of the Presidents of the United States by American artists loaned by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, and other relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The history of the building is given in a book published by the Society and entitled "Philipse Manor Hall," and further details in our 13th and subsequent Annual Reports, particularly the 25th.

The local committee in charge of the administration of the property for the Trustees is composed of Hon. Stephen H. Thayer, Chairman; Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Mr. Alexander Smith

Cochran, Mr. Hampton D. Ewing, Miss Elizabeth P. Hale, Dr. Nathan A. Warren, Mr. Isadore J. Beaudrias, Mr. Robert Boettger, Mr. S. P. Hubbard and all of Yonkers.*

During 1924, little in the way of repairs to the property was done, the renovation of the previous year, at a cost of \$5,000 and paid for with funds supplied by Mr. Alexander S. Cochran, having put the Manor Hall in pretty good condition. The cellar, however, was thoroughly cleaned and its inner walls whitewashed. The lawns and flower beds have been kept as neat and attractive as limited funds permitted. The grounds, however, need certain repairs which have not been made for lack of funds. A part of the retaining wall on the south side of the property is insecure and should be rebuilt and the flagstone sidewalks on the east side of the building are uneven and should be relaid. Unlike some of the other properties administered by the Society, there is no occasion for acquiring additional land.

For twelve days in October and seventeen days in November it was necessary to close the building for lack of fuel, due to the insufficient appropriation of funds by the State. A generous contribution by Mr. Cochran in November permitted the reopening of the building.

Meetings and Ceremonies

The building, when open, is in almost continuous use for historical, patriotic and educational meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, and other organizations. On July 4, the D. A. R. entertained the Americanization Society. This Society embraces those who have been made American citizens within two years, and its object is to teach them their obligations as citizens. On November 28, the Yonkers section of the National Council of Jewish Women had a meeting with patriotic lecture in the hall. These are only examples of the broad use to which the Manor Hall is put. The national holidays are regularly observed by appropriate ceremonies.

Visitors

The Manor Hall is now a regular stopping place during the summer for the sight-seeing omnibuses that run from New York to West Point, and is the object of many special excursions and class visits for sight-seeing and for study. On April 15, 1924, a class of students in architecture, under the direction of a teacher, visited the building and made sketches. During the democratic national convention in New York City in June, many delegates from distant states visited the Manor Hall. On July 23, forty visitors from New York University, en route to Mrs. J. Finley Shepard's residence, stopped there. Among the visitors of the year were Helen M. Harney of Washington, a writer of American history; and Mrs.

* Including additions after the transmission of this Report and prior to August 1, 1925.

Philipse Manor Hall

Thomas Pinckney of Charleston, S. C., a direct descendant of the Charles Pinckney family. The latter came to see the painting of Charles Pinckney, former Governor and U. S. Senator of South Carolina, painted by Gilbert Stuart.

The visitors' register shows that during the past year people came to the Manor Hall from the following states and foreign countries:

Arizona	Louisiana	Pennsylvania	Bahamas
California	Massachusetts	Tennessee	Canada
Colorado	Michigan	Texas	China
Connecticut	Minnesota	Utah	Denmark
Dakota	Missouri	Vermont	England
Delaware	Nebraska	Virginia	France
Dist. of Col.	New Hampshire	Washington	Hawaii
Illinois	New Jersey	West Virginia	India
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin	Ireland
Kansas	No. Carolina	Africa	Scotland
Kentucky	Ohio	Australia	Serbia

Death of William L. Kingman

We regret to record the death of William Livermore Kingman, a member of our Manor Hall Committee, which occurred on Wednesday, May 7, 1924, at his residence in Yonkers, at the age of 82. For many years he was general freight agent of the New York Central Railroad and industrial agent at the time of his retirement in 1908. He was well known as a collector of books and engravings, his collection of early American book-plates now being a part of the collection of Cambridge University, England. Born at Speedsville, N. Y., the son of Leroy Wilson Kingman and Maria Livermore Kingman, Mr. Kingman was a direct descendant of the founders of New Haven colony. He was a charter member of the Transportation Club and a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and other patriotic and historical societies. He is survived by his wife, one son, John A. Kingman, and a daughter, Miss Betsy Kingman.

Financial Statement

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Cochran Fund on account of Philipse Manor Hall is included in the statement of the Society's funds on page 14 preceding.

Following is a statement of State funds disbursed on account of the Manor Hall during the year ended December 31, 1924:

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT	
Appropriation	\$4,200 00
CREDIT	
General disbursements before reported.....	\$489 34
16. Ethelbert Belknap, Yale lock.....	4 50
17. Fuller Doran Hardware Corp., fertilizer, etc.....	90 00

Philipse Manor Hall

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18-19. N. Y. Telephone Co. 11/15-1/15, service.....	\$16 52
20. S. H. Thayer, paid for rug cleaning, etc.....	59 00
21. S. H. Thayer, paid for gas, labor, etc.....	26 00
22. S. H. Thayer, paid for gas, water, etc.....	18 88
23. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. December service.....	6 48
24. John F. Collins, closet tank.....	39 00
25. Hays & Randolph Co. fuel.....	150 00
26. N. Y. Telephone Co. to February 15.....	6 69
27. C. D. Serven, axe, lock, etc.....	10 23
28. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. January service.....	8 26
29. Ethelbert Belknap, thermometers, etc.....	6 35
30. N. Y. Telephone Co., March service, etc.....	5 84
31. S. H. Thayer, paid plumber, etc.....	38 59
32. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. February service.....	7 60
33. N. Y. Telephone Co., to April 15.....	6 25
34-35. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. March, April.....	9 06
36. S. H. Thayer, postage.....	1 41
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Before reported.....	\$1066 64		
Ethelbert Belknap, Supt. Nov. 1923-June, 1924	1000 00		
John Murphy, watchman, ditto.....	800 00		
Bertha Schadtler, janitor, ditto.....	533 36	3,200 00	\$4,200 00

Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 1

DEBIT

Appropriation	\$4,200 00
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CREDIT

1. N. Y. Telephone Co. to July 15.....	\$5 52
2. S. H. Thayer, paid for labor.....	50 00
3. H. T. E. Specialty Co. vacuum cleaner.....	43 50
4. Robert Cummings, plants and planting.....	77 25
5. N. Y. Telephone Co., August 15.....	5 92
6. S. H. Thayer, paid for gas and watchman.....	29 70
7. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. July.....	2 88
8. L. Ettinger, shades and awnings.....	32 00
9. N. Y. Telephone Co. 8/15-9/15.....	6 51
10. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. August.....	2 55
11. John M. Gettler, rebinding cash book.....	6 00
12. N. Y. Telephone Co. to Oct. 15, etc.....	4 05
13. S. H. Thayer, paid watchman, etc.....	11 16
14. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. service to Sept. 30.....	3 42
15. N. Y. Telephone Co. to Nov. 15, etc.....	4 94
16. S. H. Thayer, paid for labor, etc.....	34 72
17. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co. service to Oct. 31.....	3 42
	<hr/>
	\$323 54

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Ethelbert Belknap, Supt., July-Nov., 1924....	\$625 00		
Bertha Schadtler, janitor, ditto.....	333 30		
John Murphy, watchman, ditto.....	375 00	1,333 30	1,656 84

Balance with State Treasurer, December 31, 1924.....	\$2,543 16
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JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK

Description

John William Draper Memorial Park consists of 9.11 acres of land situated in the village of Hastings-on-Hudson, which was bequeathed to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in trust by the late Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon of that village. Mrs. Dixon, who died on September 3, 1923, was the daughter of John William Draper, the famous physicist, in whose memory she gave all her real property to this Society.

The park, which is described in detail in our 29th Annual Report at pages 69-77, is situated on a beautiful eminence overlooking the Hudson river on the southern corner of Washington Avenue and South Broadway. Upon it are several frame buildings. The Observatory, which was Mrs. Dixon's residence, was formerly used for the scientific work of Prof. John William Draper and his son, Professor Henry Draper, the astronomer. East of the Observatory near South Broadway is the Forge Cottage, a part of which was a forge before the Revolution. On Washington avenue are one single and two double cottages. The single cottage on the corner of Washington avenue and South Broadway is designated as No. 230 Washington avenue, and is also called No. 1 Draper Terrace. The double cottage next west of it is known as Nos. 228 and 226 Washington avenue and also as Nos. 2 and 3 Draper Terrace. The double cottage next west of the last mentioned building is known as Nos. 224 and 222 Washington avenue and also as Nos. 4 and 5 Draper Terrace.

By the terms of Mrs. Dixon's will, life interests in cottages Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were left to two nieces and a nephew. Upon the termination of those life interests, the trustee Society can use them for the benefit of the park. Cottages Nos. 1 and 2 and the Forge Cottage are rented, the income therefrom being applied exclusively to the care and maintenance of the park.

Tax Questions

It is intended eventually to establish in the Observatory a library and museum relating particularly to the scientific work of John William Draper and his distinguished family; but the development of these plans has been delayed by questions which have arisen concerning the taxation of the property and consequently the financial resources for its maintenance. The special act incorporating this Society provides that its property shall be exempt from taxation, and it was with that understanding, and Mrs. Dixon's assurance that the income from the cottage rentals would be sufficient to take care of the property, that in the conferences before she made her will the Society agreed to accept the trust which she intended to repose in it. After her death, in due course

the Counsel of this Society notified the local tax authorities of the Society's ownership of the property and the provisions of its charter concerning exemption from taxation, and requested that the property be removed from the assessment rolls. This request was not complied with. Later, the Counsel for the State Tax Department also advised the local authorities that the property was exempt from State and local taxes, but the attitude of the local authorities did not change. There are now three unpaid bills for taxes as follows:

State, County and Town tax.....	\$303 81
Village tax	505 50
School tax	234 62
	<hr/>
	\$1,043.93

The foregoing figures do not include penalties which are claimed.

A short time prior to February 10, 1925, the village authorities advertised that this property would be sold on that date for the Village tax, a proceeding which forced the Society to take measures for a judicial determination of the matter. These proceedings are pending at the time of the writing of this Report.

The refusal of the local authorities to exempt this property from taxation is a source of great regret to the Trustees of this Society, as the exemption is necessary in order to enable the Society to carry out the generous purpose of Mrs. Dixon. The Society derives no benefit from the park; and its officers make generous sacrifices of time and thought for the popular good. The benefit of the park inures chiefly to the village of Hastings whose people have the principal use of it, and where the money derived from cottage rentals is spent. The maintenance of the Memorial Park as intended will reflect great credit on the Village and increase its reputation throughout the country. The village may well be proud of the eminent scientific work done by John William Draper and his family. Relatively few communities in this country have such an heritage. The Park, if administered as intended, will become a mecca for visitors of distinction—educators, scientists, etc. The fame of the Village will be increased, and it will derive material benefit in consequence. Physically, the lovely park on the hill will eventually prove a blessing to the community. Hastings is only six miles north of the New York City line. In time its population will surely increase, property values will rise, and when the village seeks to acquire land for parks in the future, it will find it more and more difficult to make such needed provisions for a growing community. This Society therefore feels that the local authorities are not far-sighted in discouraging the execution of the plan for John William Draper Memorial Park and we sincerely hope that the existing difference of views may satisfactorily be adjusted.

Stony Point Battlefield

Administrative Committee

The committee in charge of the administration of the park in behalf of the Trustees is composed of Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser, Chairman; Mr. S. Dana Kittredge, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Edward H. Hall, Secretary; Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, Mr. R. A. Gushee, Miss Antonia C. Maury, Dr. Carlotta J. Maury, Dr. John W. Draper, Col. Henry W. Sackett and Dr. Albert Shaw. Messrs. Delavan, Sackett and Hall reside in New York and the others in Hastings-on-Hudson.

Financial Statement

A statement of receipts and disbursements on account of Draper Park will be found on page 16 in the Treasurer's general report of the Society's funds. It may be noted that among the receipts was a bequest of \$1,000 from Mrs. Dixon in accordance with the 31st paragraph of her will which reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath the interest of a \$1000 bond to my cousin Antonia P. Gardner for life and at her death the principal to go to the John William Draper Memorial Park, the interest of said bond to be used for the upkeep, maintenance and beautifying the said park."

Miss Gardner died July 25, 1924, and on November 26, 1924, the Society received from the executor a check for \$1,016.67, representing the principal of the legacy and the interest accrued since July 25, 1924. The principal is to be permanently invested for the benefit of the park.

STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD RESERVATION

Description and Administration

Stony Point Battlefield Reservation comprises 33.7 acres of State land on Stony Point peninsula, in Rockland County, on the west side of the Hudson river, about 35 miles north of New York City. It is famous as the scene of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's exploit when he captured the British works by a surprise assault on the night of July 15-16, 1779, and has many other associations with the Revolutionary War. (See historical sketches in our 5th and 25th Annual Reports, and references in intermediate Reports.) The property was taken as a State reservation at the instance of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society pursuant to chapter 764 of the laws of 1897, and is by law in the custody of this Society.

The Society's administrative committee is composed of Hon. Joseph A. Warren of New York, Chairman; Mr. Michael F. Dee of Grand View, Miss Natalie F. Couch of Nyack, Mr. Le Roy E. Kimball of Tomkins Cove, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Dr. Edward L. Partridge of New York and Hon. C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill.* The keeper is Mrs. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, whose address is Stony Point, N. Y.

* Including additions after the transmission of this Report and prior to August 1, 1925.

Maintenance and Operation

With the disbursement of only a trifle over \$2,000 during the past year the Society has done little more than to keep the roads and grounds in order and to enforce the rules and regulations of the park. The public toilet facilities have been repaired, and the topmast of the great flagpole which was struck by lightning was replaced.

Unprecedented Number of Visitors

The number of visitors to the park during the year ended December 31, 1924, was unprecedented, reaching an estimated total of 90,490. As explained in previous Reports we have no means for accurately determining the number of visitors here. Each day the superintendent counts those whom she sees and reports the total at the end of the month. To this number we have been accustomed to add 25 per cent for persons who probably were in the park but were not seen and counted. On this basis, the total number of visitors for the past 21 years has been as follows:

1904	.....14,821	1912	.....16,011	1920	.....26,886
1905	.....17,600	1913	.....18,259	1921	.....47,438
1906	.....18,224	1914	.....14,554	1922	.....49,805
1907	.....15,966	1915	.....19,262	1923	.....61,584
1908	.....23,644	1916	.....16,439	1924	.....90,490
1909	.....31,064	1917	.....33,219		
1910	.....16,043	1918	.....24,049	Total	.....602,935
1911	.....20,872	1919	.....26,705		

During the season 104 permits were issued for excursions which came by steamboat, rail and omnibus, and which were mainly composed of fraternities and Sunday schools. During the previous year only 24 such permits were requested. Stony Point Reservation is very popular among people who desire an attractive resort for quiet enjoyment, and it is the policy of the Society to preserve this distinctive character.

Anniversary Celebration

The 145th anniversary of the capture of Stony Point from the British by the American troops commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, July 16, 1924, under the auspices of a local Wayne-Day Committee and the directors of the American Institute of Operatic Art. Mr. Calvin T. Allison of Stony Point was chairman of the former. There were between seven and eight thousand persons at the reservation, where addresses were made by Mr. Allison; Mrs. Charles White Nash, New York State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Hon. William H. King, U. S. Senator from Utah, and others. An artillery detachment of the United States Army from West Point fired the national salute and the West Point Military Academy band played several patriotic selections. About a mile from the reservation, the cornerstone of the proposed American Institute of Operatic Art was laid.

Proposed Purchase of King's Ferry Landing

During 1924 overtures were made to the Society and to the State Council of Parks by the owners of the King's Ferry farm adjacent to the reservation to sell it to the State as an addition to the park. The owners have furnished inadequate information as to the exact boundaries of the property, but in a general way it may be described as lying between the West Shore railroad on the east, the road to Call's Dock on the northwest, and a line somewhat north of the reservation's right-of-way on the south. There is also a small piece of about seven-tenths of an acre lying east of the railroad track directly adjoining the reservation. The total area appears to be upwards of twenty acres. It did not appear that there was any immediate need for enlarging the Stony Point reservation, although the Society expressed its willingness to assume the additional administrative responsibility if the State would provide not only the money for purchase but also adequate funds for maintenance and operation. After the holding of several interviews with Mrs. R. M. Jones, who resides on the property and is manager of the property, and her sister Miss Mary Stewart, it was agreed that the State should buy the small piece of land east of the railroad track which possesses exceptional historic interest as the site of the old King's Ferry landing, and on July 26, 1924, the State Council of Parks allotted \$2,000 for the purchase. Following is a copy of the letter from Mrs. Jones in behalf of the owners consenting to the sale.

Stony Point, Aug. 13, 1924

State Council of Parks, New York City

Raymond H. Torrey, Secretary.

We regret the delay in replying to your favor of July 28 wherein you inform us of the offer of \$2000 for the gore between the West Shore railroad tracks and the present Stony Point Park, as made by the State Council of Parks.

We hereby accept your offer. As to the details we trust these may be arranged with complete satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. R. M. Jones, Manager.

The piece of land in question is oblong in shape, extending in a generally northeast and southwest direction and may tentatively be described as follows:

Beginning at the northern extremity of the Stony Point State Reservation at a point in the high water line of the Hudson river in the boundary between the said reservation and the property intended to be conveyed; and running thence in a northwesterly direction along said high water line a distance which if measured in a straight line would be about 155 feet distant from the point of beginning, to the intersection of the high water line with the eastern boundary of the property of the West Shore railroad company; thence southerly along said eastern boundary of the property of the West Shore Railroad Company about 357 feet to a point opposite location station No. 371 in the right-of-way of said railroad; thence easterly at right angles to said eastern boundary line 55 feet to the boundary of the Stony Point State Reservation; thence north-easterly along the boundary line between said Reservation and the property intended to be conveyed about 290 feet to the place of beginning, containing seven-tenths of an acre more or less; with all rights thereto appertaining.

This property was owned by the Ten Eyck family as far back as the Revolution. The last male owner of that name was John Ten Eyck, who died November 9, 1898. His will, probated March 9, 1899, bequeathed and devised all of his estate both real and personal to his wife Hannah, her heirs and assigns, and appointed her his sole executrix (Book Y of Wills, pages 33-34, in the County Clerk's office of Rockland county in New City).

Hannah Ten Eyck died March 23, 1903. Her will was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of *Orange County* May 26, 1903, on which date he granted letters of administration to "Mary Stuart (named in the will as Mary Stewart) the executrix in said will named." There is a copy of the will at pages 190 et seq. in Book 213 of *Decds* in the office of the County Clerk of Rockland County and it reads as follows:

In the name of God Amen.

I, Hannah W. C. Ten Eyck make and declare this to be my last will and testament.

First. After my decease I direct that my debts be paid.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to my dear nieces and nephew Eliza Stewart, Mary Stewart, William G. Stewart of Newburgh, N. Y. and Kate S. Jones of Haekensaek, N. J., the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2000) each. If I do not have enough to pay them each \$2000 in full they shall receive what I leave in equal shares, one fourth each.

Third. I give my silverware to said Kate A.* Jones, Miss Mary and Miss Eliza Stewart and Miss Florence Jones, equally, share and share alike and my furniture to Eliza Stewart.

Fourth. After the above legacies are provided for, I give and bequeath the following sums to the following persons Frederick B. Bulsen of Stony Point \$500, Harrison C. Bulson* \$500, Mrs. Matilda Gardner of Jones Point, N. Y., Albert Jones of Greenfield, Mass., Harrison Jones of Greenfield, Mass., and Edwin D. Ten Eyck of Stony Point, New York, and Florence Jones of Greenfield, Mass., \$200 each.

Fifth. I give and devise to my aforesaid niece Mary Stewart my burial plot in Stony Point, N. Y., and direct that I be buried wherever she may choose.

Sixth. All the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate of whatever nature and kind and wherever situated I give, devise and bequeath unto my nieces Mary Stewart and Eliza Stewart above named.

Seventh. I name and appoint Mary Stewart above named executrix of this my will, hereby revoking any former or other will by me made. And I authorize and empower my said executrix or whom may be appointed in her place to sell and convey any and all real estate of which I may die seized and to apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debts and legacies herein provided for.

Witness my hand and seal at Newburgh, N. Y., this 29th day of April, 1901.

HANNAH W. C. TEN EYCK (L. S.)

The foregoing instrument was at the date of it signed, sealed, published and declared as and for her last will and testament by the testatrix Hannah W. C. Ten Eyck in the presence of us, and we, at her request and in her presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

John R. Heaton, # 383 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Sarah E. Reid, # 388 Broad St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Darwin Wm. Esmond, # 101 Du Bois St., Newburgh, N. Y.

* So in record copied.

Of the parties named in the foregoing, Kate S. Jones (Mrs. R. M. Jones) was born Kate Stuart and is the person who signed the consent to sell quoted on page 74 preceding. The Misses Eliza and Mary Stuart live in Newburgh, N. Y. As nearly as we can learn, the estate of Hannah Ten Eyck has not yet been settled and the interest of the heirs is yet undivided.

With respect to the boundaries found by the West Shore Railroad Company's property, it may be mentioned that on October 21, 1881, the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company bought from John and Hannah W. Ten Eyck his wife a strip of land 80 feet wide forming their original right of way adjacent to the King's Ferry farm (See page 8 of Book 16 of Deeds in Rockland County Clerk's office). On July 2, 1883, the railroad company purchased an additional strip 30 feet wide on the west side of the original right-of-way, making the right-of-way 110 feet wide; and also a triangle 205 feet long and 55 feet wide across its base on the east side of the original purchase. (See page 408 of Book 123 of Deeds). The 55-foot dimension of the triangle forms the southwestern boundary of the small parcel proposed to be bought by the State. The completion of the purchase of the latter awaits the signing of a formal agreement by the owners.

Financial Statement

Following is a statement of state funds disbursed on account of Stony Point Reservation during the year ended December 31, 1924:

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$2,080 00
CREDIT		
General disbursements before reported.....	\$144 70	
14-15. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, Dec., Jan.....	4 50	
16. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, Feb.....	2 25	
17. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, Mar.....	2 25	
18. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, April.....	2 25	
19-20. Alfred Demarest, plumbing.....	36 75	
21. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., 11/15/23-5/26/24..	5 69	
22. C. A. Marks, lawn mower, etc.....	14 40	
23. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, May.....	2 25	
24-25. Labor	31 50	
26. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., 5/26-6/30.....	7 14	
27. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, June.....	2 25	
28. E. O. Rose, painting keeper's house.....	305 00	
Lapsed	139 07	
	<hr/>	\$700 00
(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)		
Before reported.....	\$680 00	
Sarah G. Ten Eyck, keeper, Dec., 1923- June, 1924.....	420 00	
Pierre Gilleo, labor.....	278 66	
Lapsed	1 34	
	<hr/>	
	1,380 00	<u>2,080 00</u>

John Boyd Thacher Park

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Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 1

DEBIT			
Appropriation			\$2,560 00
CREDIT			
1-3. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, July, Aug. Sept..	\$	6 75	
4. E. H. Hall, travel.....		5 58	
5. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., 6/30-10/24.....		13 27	
6. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, October.....		2 25	
7. John Ambrey, hauling crushed stone.....		75 00	
8. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, November.....		2 25	
		<hr/>	
		105 10	
<i>(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)</i>			
Sarah G. Ten Eyck, keeper, July-Nov., 1924..	\$375 00		
Pierre Gilleo, labor, ditto.....	380 00	755 00	860 10
		<hr/>	
Balance with State Treasurer December 31, 1924.....			<u>\$1,699 90</u>

Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 2

DEBIT			
Appropriation			\$47 32
CREDIT			
1. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., 8/8/22-4/3/23....	\$16 81		
2. Haverstraw Water Supply Co., 4/3/23-6/30/23....	30 51		
		<hr/>	
			<u>47 32</u>

JOHN BOYD THACHER PARK

Description

John Boyd Thacher Park comprises 405.8 acres of land situated in the Helderbergs in the towns of Guilderland and New Scotland, Albany county, about fifteen miles west of Albany. The greater part of it lies on the crest of the Helderberg escarpment commanding a magnificent view toward the north and east, while a smaller part borders on Thompson's lake, a mile to the westward. In addition to its scenic attractions, it is a favorite resort for the study of geology on account of its rock exposures and fossils, and has been visited by Agassiz, Lyell, and other leading scientists. It was given to the State by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, a Trustee of this Society. The original gift of 350 acres was accepted by chapter 117 of the laws of 1914, and 50 acres additional bordering on Thompson's Lake were accepted by chapter 327 of the laws of 1920. Five and eight-tenths acres were purchased in 1924 as hereafter described. The state has an option on 140 acres more. The property is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. (See our 19th and 25th Annual Reports for detailed descriptions, and other references in all Reports subsequent to 1914.)

Administration

The Society's administrative committee for this property is composed of Hon. Ellis J. Staley, Chairman, Hon. Benjamin W. Arnold,

John Boyd Thacher Park

Miss Alice Bell,* Mr. Frank B. Graves, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Hon. James F. Tracey and Hon. Frank L. Wiswall of Albany. The Superintendent is Mr. John H. Cook, whose address is John Boyd Thacher Park, East Berne, Albany County, N. Y.

Maintenance and Operation

An important work in the park during the past year has been in connection with the projected water supply, for which the State Council of Parks allotted \$5000. Several surveys and reconnaissances were made, and the State Engineer and Surveyor finally laid out a plan for a pipe-line from Bobby Rock Spring to the top of Indian Ladder road, a distance of about 3,500 feet north of the spring. The spring has an estimated capacity of 20,000 gallons a day and the water will have a descent of about 150 feet in the distance mentioned. It is estimated that the reservoir at the spring with chlorinator and three inch pipe line can be built for the sum provided. The whole plant will be on park property and therefore will not require the purchase of easements or rights of way. The lay-out of the pipe line is such as to admit of offsets at convenient points for camps. While the weather permitted, and when labor was available, excellent progress was made in excavating the reservoir. The pipe has been purchased, and the work will be pushed to completion as soon as circumstances will permit.

The work for the control of Outlet creek where it crosses the Rock road at the entrance to the park was completed in May, and the elevated road, the embankment and the two emergency channels serve now to keep the high water line below the desired level.

At the entrance to Hailes Cavern the channel made during the previous year permitted the flowing stream to scour out the loose material that lodged there, making the cavern more accessible.

In May, the old ladder which had been in use for nearly twenty years and which supplied the means for ascending from the Bear Path to the top of the cliff at Craig Court was removed and a new one built in its place.

The parking space for automobiles near the top of the Indian Ladder Road was extended somewhat.

Five thousand red pines supplied by the Conservation Commission were set out in May.

A great deal of small routine work was performed during the year in the way of policing the grounds, supervising the camps, and aiding visitors generally.

Camping and Visitors

During the summer of 1924, with the cooperation of the State Council of Parks and the Department of Public Works, we received 24 tents forming part of a shipment of federal supplies distributed

* Miss Bell was added to the committee in July, 1925, after the transmission of this Report.

to this State. These tents were used to good advantage in providing shelters for campers.

Three open camps were also constructed similar to those used in the Adirondacks.

The Albany Boys' Club had its usual camp on Thompson's Lake from July 1 to August 28 under the direction of Mr. Fairlee. Eighty-five boys were accommodated during the season. The headquarters of the Boys' Club is at 113-115 Beaver street, Albany. Among their activities, beside the summer camp, are an employment bureau, a savings bank, and the teaching of carpentry, sign painting, printing, etc. Their headquarters include a gymnasium, a game room, a billiard room, a library, etc. The annual camp in John Boyd Thacher Park is a valuable supplement to their useful activities. The president of the club is Mr. James W. Cox and the Superintendent is Mr. Rolla R. Horton.

There was about the usual number of visitors during the year, including geology classes from Williams College.

Acquisition of Bear Path

An interesting addition was made to the park in 1924 when a strip of land along the face of the cliffs, varying from 50 to 300 feet wide, and extending for half a mile south of the Indian Ladder road, was purchased by the State from Edmund S. Witbeck and wife. This purchase, which includes about 5.8 acres, gives the State control of the Bear Path which runs along the face of the cliffs about midway between the rim and the talus, and will now permit it to take proper steps for its improvement and protection. At present, the passage of the Bear Path is attempted only by the sure-footed, but a walk along it is well worth the effort. The massive overhanging rocks, and the wide prospect are very picturesque. The passage leads behind two waterfalls. At one of them, the Mine Lot fall, there is a deep indentation in the rocks, forming a shelter for campers which may well have been occupied in prehistoric times as a transient lodging place of the Indians. A small stream issuing from the rocks in the cave affords a convenient water supply.

Mr. J. Otis Swift, in an article in the New York World of August 24, 1924, notes that along the Bear Path grow many rare cliff brakes, ferns and flowering plants. Herb Roberts starwort, Canadian ginger, bittersweet, columbine, red baneberry, nightshade and Solomon's plume grow among prickly juniper. Mr. Swift also noticed in his walk along the path that the fine dry dust "is full of little funnel-shaped holes made by the ant-lion, a neuropterous insect of the genus myrmeleon, the larva of which digs a pit with sloping sandy sides and hides at its bottom with great jaws ready to grab any unfortunate ant or other insect falling in. If the ant tries to crawl up the sliding sand of the pit side the ant lion throws up loose sand to start a slide and hurry its victim down, these tragic little dents in the sand, interkeeping with the Bear Path and neighboring dangerous precipices."

John Boyd Thacher Park

The deed by which this property was acquired from Mr. and Mrs. Witbeck reads as follows:

This Indenture made the 7th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four between Edmund S. Witbeck and Caroline J. Witbeck, his wife, of the Town of Guilderland, County of Albany and State of New York, parties of the first part, and The People of the State of New York, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one thousand (\$1000.00) Dollars, lawful money of the United States, paid by the party of the second part, do hereby grant and release unto the said party of the second part, and its successors and assigns forever,

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of New Scotland, County of Albany and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Manor of Rensselaerwyck

County of Albany

Town of New Scotland

A parcel of 5.8 acres described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pipe on the south side of the Indian Ladder Road and North $36^{\circ} 11'$ East 290.5 feet from an iron pipe at the foot of the cliff and running thence south $24^{\circ} 50'$ east 369.1 feet to an iron pipe; thence south $14^{\circ} 42'$ east 659.2 feet to an iron pipe; thence south $52^{\circ} 42'$ east 645.3 feet to an iron pipe; thence north $73^{\circ} 44'$ east 760.7 feet to an iron pipe near the foot of the perpendicular rocks (so called), said pipe being distant on a course North $9^{\circ} 14'$ West about 28.0 feet from the top of said rocks; thence South $9^{\circ} 14'$ east to the foot of said rocks; thence along the foot of said rocks westerly, northerly and northeasterly as they wind and turn to an iron pipe set in the rock at the foot of the cliff on the south side of said Indian Ladder Road; thence North $36^{\circ} 11'$ east 290.5 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5.8 acres, be the same more or less, and being a part of the land conveyed by Teunis Van Vechten to John P. Livingston May 23, 1839, by deed bearing that date and recorded in Albany County Clerk's office in Liber 65 of Deeds at page 101.

By reason of the physical impossibility or difficulty of locating on the ground the actual line of the foot of said cliff and perpendicular rocks (so called), a line was located on the ground by the State Engineer, at the approximate top of said cliff which line is sometimes northerly and sometimes southerly from the foot of said cliff by reason of the overhang in some cases and indentation in other cases. A map showing the westerly, northerly and easterly bounds of said parcel and indicating said approximate top of said cliff, was made and approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor May 2, 1924, for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and is on file in the office of said State Engineer and Surveyor. It is the intention of the parties of the first part hereto to grant and they do hereby grant, unto said party of the second part, all right, title and interest they may have in and to any land shown on said map and lying northerly of the line thereon marked "Approximate Top of Cliff" and also any land not shown on said map and lying southerly of the line thereon marked "Approximate Top of Cliff."

Together with the appurtenances and all the estate, rights and interest of the parties of the first part in and to said premises.

To have and to hold, the above granted premises unto the said party of the second part, and its successors and assigns forever.

And the said Edmund S. Witbeck and Caroline J. Witbeck do covenant with said party of the second part as follows:

First, That said Edmund S. Witbeck and Caroline J. Witbeck are seized of said premises in fee simple, and has good right to convey the same;

Second, That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

Third. That said premises are free from incumbrances;

Fourth. That the parties of the first part will execute or procure any further necessary assurance of the title to said premises;



Plate 5 FORT NUMBER EIGHT, NEW YORK CITY See page 48
Cannon and boulder on site in New York University campus

Fifth. That said Edmund S. Witbeck and Caroline J. Witbeck will forever warrant the title to said premises.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

EDMUND S. WITBECK (L. S.)

CAROLINE J. WITBECK (L. S.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss:

On this 23rd day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four before me, the subscriber, personally came Edmund S. Witbeck and Caroline J. Witbeck, his wife, both to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and they severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

C. G. HOTALING,
Notary Public.

Future Extensions and Improvements

Much attention has been given during the past year to plans for future extensions and improvements. This park—the only State Park in Albany county, and only fifteen or twenty miles from the capital—is destined to become very popular in years to come. Owing to poor roads it is now somewhat difficult of access, but with the building of the State highways connecting with the park there will be an immediate increase of automobile traffic to this most beautiful scenic park in the county. With these increased facilities for access, it follows that cottage sites in the Helderbergs will be more eagerly sought and real estate values will rise. It is therefore the opinion of this Society that now is a favorable time to acquire additional land for the park, before the cost becomes prohibitive. During the past year an option has been obtained from Mr. James Feeney for the purchase of about 140 acres adjacent to the park. The conclusion of the purchase awaits the necessary survey to be made by the State Engineer and Surveyor. It is also desirable to acquire other parcels, not only for the purpose of consolidating the State's ownership along the top of the cliffs, but also for the protection of the adjacent water-shed.

The Society has also had under consideration plans for a suitable administrative building. At present, the superintendent lives in a small rented cottage about half a mile from the park. For some time it was thought that one of the old farm-houses in the park could be renovated suitably for this purpose; but further study indicated that a new cottage, to cost about \$15,000, might be built to better advantage. During the consideration of the purchase of the Feeney property, still another alternative was suggested, namely, the renovation of the Feeney cottage for the superintendent's family and the construction of a small office room near the top of the Indian Ladder road. The plan for the house is still in abeyance, awaiting developments in regard to land purchase.

John Boyd Thacher Park

Financial Statement

Following is a statement of State funds disbursed on account of John Boyd Thacher Park during the year ended December 31, 1924:

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$2,450 00
CREDIT		
General disbursements before reported.....	\$594 84	
29. Alice G. Cook, rent, December.....	16 50	
30. J. H. Cook, travel, telephone, etc.....	40 16	
31. Standard Oil Co., candles.....	18 72	
32. Alice G. Cook, rent, January.....	16 50	
33. J. H. Cook, saw, telephone, etc.....	6 45	
34. John H. Cook, paid for labor, etc.....	50 40	
35. Alice G. Cook, rent, February.....	16 50	
36. E. H. Hall, traveling expenses.....	5 68	
37. Alice G. Cook, rent, March.....	16 50	
38. John H. Cook, paid for telephone, travel, etc.....	23 63	
39. J. H. Cook, paid for labor, etc.....	23 27	
40. Alice G. Cook, rent, April.....	16 50	
41-43. Patrolmen	36 00	
44. Alice G. Cook, rent, May.....	16 50	
45. John H. Cook, paid for photos, etc.....	7 76	
46. John H. Cook, paid for patrolmen, etc.....	78 62	
47. Alice G. Cook, rent, June.....	16 50	
48. J. B. Lyon Co., printing camp permits.....	20 97	
	<hr/>	\$1,022 00
<i>(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)</i>		
Before reported.....	\$578 00	
J. H. Cook, Supt. Dec. 1923-June, 1924...	700 00	
A. Hallenbeck, foreman.....	150 00	1,428 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$2,450 00

Chapter 623, Laws of 1923

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$20,000 00
CREDIT		
General disbursements before reported.....	\$2,324 69	
54-62. J. H. Cook, paid for labor.....	169 08	
63. Central N. Y. Title Guar. Co., abstract.....	25 00	
64. J. H. Cook, paid for labor, etc.....	108 47	
65. Daniel B. Lynn, traveling expense.....	6 51	
66. George S. Brockum, labor.....	43 60	
67. J. H. Cook, paid for express.....	5 37	
68. O. I. Flint, traveling expense.....	33 64	
69. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	14 00	
70. Frederick Rendo, labor, May.....	25 50	
71. Eugene Sand, cartage.....	16 00	
72. Theodore Taylor, team hire.....	6 50	
73. Thomas Taylor, labor, May.....	44 72	
74. G. S. Brockum, labor, June.....	40 50	
75. E. G. Crannell, lumber.....	64 49	
76. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	11 00	
77-78. Laborers, June.....	85 50	

John Boyd Thacher Park

83

79. George S. Brockum, labor, July.....	\$19 20
80. J. H. Cook, paid for freight, etc.....	25 94
81. Emmet Fisher, trucking.....	18 75
82. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire, etc.....	13 00
83. John F. Lavin, search of title.....	6 00
84. Frederick Rendo, labor, July.....	19 20
85. Eugene Sand, trucking.....	12 00
86. Thomas Taylor, labor, July.....	19 20
87. George S. Brockum, labor, August.....	19 20
88. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	8 00
89-90. Laborers, August.....	35 20

\$3,220 26

(Paid direct by State Treasurer)

Before reported.....	\$279 00		
A. Hallenbeck, foreman.....	228 60		
E. S. Witbeck, 5.8 acres of land.....	1,000 00	1,507 60	\$4,727 86
Balance with State Treasurer December 31, 1924.....			<u>\$15,272 14</u>

Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 1

DEBIT

Appropriation	\$3,700 00
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CREDIT

1-3. Laborers, July.....	\$128 80
4. Alice G. Cook, rent, July.....	16 50
5. John H. Cook, paid for carriage.....	75 00
6. John H. Cook, traveling expenses, etc.....	62 53
7. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	15 00
8. Henry Klees, kerosene.....	6 20
9. George S. Brockum, labor, August.....	25 60
10. John H. Cook, travel, cartage, etc.....	40 32
11-12. Laborers, August.....	44 80
13. Alice G. Cook, rent, August.....	16 50
14. A. J. Manchester, pump, etc.....	17 15
15. E. J. Stein, photos.....	15 00
16-18. Patrolmen	48 00
19. Alice G. Cook, rent, September.....	16 50
20. John H. Cook, paid for livery, telephone, etc.....	26 82
21. Albertus Hallenbeck, livery, etc.....	10 00
22. Henry Klees, kerosene.....	11 60
23-25. Common laborers.....	75 20
26. Alice G. Cook, rent, October.....	16 50
27. John H. Cook, travel expense.....	55 13
28. John H. Cook, postage, etc.....	4 06
29. Albertus Hallenbeck, team hire.....	7 00
30. Geo. S. Brockum, labor.....	12 80
31. John H. Cook, paid for labor, travel, etc.....	26 15
32. Frederiek Rendo, police patrol, Nov.....	6 40
33. Thomas Taylor, labor.....	22 40
34. Alice G. Cook, rent, November.....	16 50
35. Underwood Typewriter Co., typewriter.....	87 08

\$905 54

(Paid direct by State Treasurer)

J. H. Cook, Supt., July-Nov. 1924.....	\$625 00		
A. Hallenbeck, foreman, July-Oct. 1924.....	248 40	873 40	\$1,778 94
Balance with State Treasury December 31, 1924.....			<u>\$1,921 06</u>

Diamond Island Park

Chapter 603, Laws of 1924

DEBIT

Allotment by State Council of Parks.....	\$5,000 00
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CREDIT

1-5. Common laborers, water supply reservoir.....	\$81 20	
6-7. Common laborers.....	89 60	
8. Crane Co., pipe and fittings.....	1,241 05	
9-11. Common laborers.....	62 80	1,474 65
Balance with State Treasurer December 31, 1924.....		<u>\$3,525 35</u>

General Account

DEBIT

W. J. Keenholts, refreshment privilege, season of 1924.....	\$202 00
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CREDIT

Paid State Treasurer.....	<u>202 00</u>
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DIAMOND ISLAND PARK

Administration and Use

Diamond Island is an islet containing 1.54 acres of land situated near the southern end of Lake George, and was devised to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by the late Mrs. Katrina Trask Peabody (formerly Mrs. Spencer Trask) of Saratoga Springs, who died on January 7, 1922. A detailed description of the island is given in our 28th Annual Report at pages 96-100. By advertisements and posters, the public is invited to use the island for picnics, but camping is not permitted. An open summer house and stone fireplaces are provided for the accommodation of visitors. Early in the summer of 1924, with funds generously given by Hon. George Foster Peabody, a dock about 8 feet wide and 30 feet long was built at the southern end of the island by the Schermerhorn Construction Co. of Lake George, and has proved to be a great convenience. The effect of the increased accessibility was evident in the increased number of visitors during the season, more people than ever before going to the island for a day's outing.

The administration committee of the Society is composed of the following: Mrs. Henry Fontaine Nash, and Mr. Henry W. Sisson of Lake George; Hon. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs and Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of New York City. Mr. Sisson is Chairman.

FORT BREWERTON

Proposed Improvement

Fort Brewerton is an earthwork of the Colonial period, in the Town of Hastings, Oswego county, comprising one acre at the foot of Oneida Lake. It was purchased pursuant to chapter 543 of the laws of 1904, which placed it in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. (See our Tenth and Nineteenth

Annual Reports for history). The property has remained unimproved since it came into the custody of the Society for lack of adequate funds. After the Society's requests to the Legislature for funds had repeatedly been denied, the late Thomas W. Meachem of Syracuse, a Trustee of the Society, who died October 4, 1920, left a bequest of \$1500 for the erection of a fence, etc. On May 21, 1924, the State Council of Parks allotted \$1,000 for the improvement of the grounds, an amount subsequently reduced to \$750.

With a view to the erection of a fence, we requested the State Engineer and Surveyor to survey the boundaries of the property and mark it with stakes, and this he did prior to October 8, 1924. We also submitted to the State Fine Arts Commission a design for a chain cable fence with iron posts, as being the most desirable and durable form of fence, considering the topography and nature of the ground. The form of the posts was not approved; and an effort will be made to secure an acceptable design which can be executed within the limits of the funds at the command of the Society. The moneys now available do not appear to be sufficient to carry out the designs that are required.

Meanwhile, even in its unkempt condition, the old fort site and the remains of the breastworks of the Colonial period continue to be objects of popular interest and attract many visitors.

The local committee in charge of the reservation consists of Hon. Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, Chairman; Mr. Frederick A. Emerick of Oswego, Mr. J. Elet Milton of Brewerton and Mr. Oscar F. Soule of Syracuse.*

BATTLE ISLAND PARK

Location and Description

Battle Island Park comprises about 225 acres of land on the left bank of the Oswego river, in the town of Granby, Oswego county, about two miles north of Fulton and about eight miles south of Oswego. It includes a small island in the river called Battle Island, from the encounter which took place upon it and the adjacent shores on July 3, 1756, between Colonial troops led by Capt. John Bradstreet and a party of about 700 French and Indians. The details of the battle and an extended description of the property are given in our 21st Annual Report. The property was given to the State by Mr. Frederick A. Emerick of Oswego, a trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and was accepted by chapter 308 of the laws of 1916, which placed it in the custody of this Society.

For the past nine years, through the generosity of the donor, this attractive waterside park has been maintained and improved without expense to the State.

Among the improvements is an eighteen hole golf course which is used by many people with evident enjoyment. Progress was made

* Mr. Soule was appointed in April after the transmission of this Report.

in 1924 with the removal of the chestnut trees which unfortunately succumbed to the chestnut blight; and many young trees, all conifers, have been planted. Steps have also been taken to make the park a bird sanctuary.

Situated as it is between the two cities of Fulton and Oswego, and not far from Syracuse, and easily accessible by railroad, trolley cars, highway and river, Battle Island Park is a popular outing place for many people in that section of the State, and is destined to increased use as the years go on.

The Society's administrative committee in charge of the park is composed of Mr. Frederick A. Emerick, Chairman, and Messrs. John C. Churchill and Stanley P. Emerick of Oswego; and Messrs. J. Harroun Howe and Elmer E. Morrill of Fulton.

LETCHWORTH PARK

Description and Administration

Letchworth Park comprises about 1000 acres in the town of Portage, Livingston County, and the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming County, given to the State by Dr. William Pryor Letchworth through the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It lies on both sides of the river and includes the three famous Portage Falls. In the park, besides the former residence of Dr. Letchworth (now called Glen Iris) is a stone library and museum, several chalets, the grave and monument of Mary Jemison, "The White Woman of the Genesee," an Indian Council House, a log cabin formerly belonging to one of Mary Jemison's daughters, and many other objects and places of interest. It was accepted by chapter 1 of the Laws of 1907, by the provisions of which it is in the custody of this Society. See our 12th Annual Report for extended history and description, our 25th Report for a shorter description, and references in all subsequent Reports.

The committee which, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, has charge of the management of Letchworth Park, is composed of Mr. Wolcott J. Humphrey of Warsaw, Chairman; Hon. Lockwood R. Doty of Genesee, Mr. Edward H. Letchworth of Buffalo, Hon. Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, Mr. James E. Nash of Silver Springs, Hon. Harvey F. Remington of Rochester, Mr. D. S. Robinson of Nunda, Hon. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Genesee, and Mr. Ernest L. Woodward of Le Roy.

Mr. Charles A. Van Arsdale of Castile is Executive Secretary of the Committee; Miss Caroline Bishop is Librarian and Curator of the Museum; and Mr. John R. Lingenfelter is Superintendent. The addresses of the latter two are Letchworth Park, Castile, N. Y.

General Maintenance and Operation

During the season of 1924 a great deal of routine work was done which need not be detailed. It had to do with the repair and care of roads, stairways, guard rails, stone walls, lawns, dead trees, picnic

tables and benches, policing the grounds and innumerable other things necessary for the safety and accommodation of the public. The old Conway house beyond the Erie railroad tracks which had long been unoccupied except by tramps was demolished and the materials stored for use about the park. The two log cabins on the Council House grounds,—one the old Seneca Indian Council House and the other the cabin of one of Mary Jemison's daughters,—were creosoted so as to preserve them. The ground around the base of the monument of Mary Jemison close by the Council House, was raised as suggested by the sculptor, Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, and the change has greatly improved the appearance of the statue, and an iron fence has been put around the monument to protect it. New septic tanks were installed at Glen Iris, the picnic grounds and the camping grounds near the Lower Falls. In June and July engineers made a survey for a golf course, but it has not yet been laid out. During the winter months food was distributed throughout the park for birds.

New Road Constructed

The most extensive and expensive improvement in Letchworth Park during the past year has been the construction of a new roadway leading from the Glen Iris grounds southwestward and southward, passing under the western end of the Erie Railroad viaduct, to the southern boundary of the park on the left bank of the Genesee river. This new park road, together with a new road being built by the County and State from the park boundary to the Portageville-Castile State Road, will provide another and much needed gateway to the park, and permit continuous traffic through it. During Mr. Letchworth's private ownership, and later during the State's ownership up to the present time, there has been an old forest road from the Glen Iris grounds to the Erie Railroad bridge, but its use was infrequent because it ended blindly, with a difficult turn-around at the bridge; and its use was intermittent because of slides of quicksand at the ravine of Degewanus creek which it crossed north of the bridge. In the interval between bridge and the southern boundary of the park not traversed by the old road, but traversed by the new one, is another ravine through which a small stream flows into the Genesee. These ravines and quicksands presented difficult but not insuperable problems in the building of the new road along this natural and logical route to the Portageville-Castile State Road.

The roadway in the park was built under the direction of the State Engineer and Surveyor under two contracts, the portion north of the Erie Railroad bridge being let to Hines-McCabe, Inc., of Rochester, on October 29, 1923, and the portion south of the bridge to the Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Co. of Buffalo, on April 30, 1924.

The work on the first section began in March, 1924, with the removal of some old forest trees, which were subsequently sawed into boards for use in the park. As the work progressed, a spring of flowing water was encountered between stations 10 and 11, necessi-

tating the introduction of a 12-inch iron pipe culvert to carry the water across the roadway; and in excavating for a culvert at station 25+14 quicksand was encountered, and it became necessary to change the alignment of the highway, to locate the culvert at a point 60 feet down stream and to place metal reinforcement in the floor of the culvert. Between stations 18+44 and 20+10 and between stations 28+74 and 29+30 it was necessary to construct retaining walls on account of quicksands. In the vicinity of station 3 and for a distance of about 800 feet south of station 16, flowing water was encountered and required the insertion of a 6-inch tile drain in the gutter. And between stations 24 and 26 a land-slide necessitated extra work. These troubles necessitated supplementary contracts to cover the extra expense, and also delayed the work so much that in August it was necessary to serve the contractors with notice that if they did not make more rapid progress their contracts would be cancelled. In October, section No. 1 was completed with the exception of the top gravel, the dressing of the shoulders and the placing of the guard rails; and the completion of the section was deferred to the present spring. The work is in progress at the present writing and is expected to be finished soon.

Work on the second section, between the railroad bridge and the southern boundary of the park, moved forward satisfactorily from May to September, when it was completed with the exception of finishing the shoulders and putting up the guard rails. The latter were finished by the end of the year. After the original contract was signed it was deemed advisable to widen the road between stations 31+40 and 34+73 from 20 feet to 29.7 feet so as to make a safer approach to the crossing under the Erie viaduct, thus adding slightly to the expense but greatly increasing the safety of the road.

About the 1st of November, 1924, the contractor who is building the one-third of a mile of road connecting the park road with the Castile-Portageville state road, assembled his machinery and has his work of construction now under way. It is hoped that this connecting link will be finished by July 1, 1925, and that through traffic will then be begun.

License to Cross Erie Railroad Right-of-Way

In order to permit of the construction of the above-mentioned road across the right-of-way of the Erie Railroad Company, the railroad company and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society on March 20, 1924, entered into the following license agreement for the passage of the road under the western end of the railroad viaduct.

LICENSE AGREEMENT (R-11185)

This agreement, made in duplicate this 20th day of March, A. D., 1924, by and between Erie Railroad Company, hereinafter called the "Railroad Company," party of the first part, and American Scenic and Historic Preserva-

tion Society, a corporation of the State of New York, having its principal office at New York City, N. Y., party of the second part, witnesseth that:

Whereas, said party of the second part desires the license or privilege of constructing and maintaining a private road on the lands and right of way of said Railroad Company in the Town of Genesee Falls, County of Wyoming, and State of New York under the west end of Bridge No. 361.66 of said Railroad, in substantially the location and position shown in red line on map hereto attached and made a part hereof and bearing the following title:

"Erie R. R. Co., New York Region, Buffalo Division. Proposed lease to The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Letchworth Park Committee, west of Portage, N. Y.

Office of Div. Engr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Scale 1"= 100', Feb. 8, 1924."

Whereas, Said Railroad Company is willing to give said license or privilege on the following terms and conditions:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, it is hereby agreed as follows:

First: Said Railroad Company hereby gives to said party of the second part, upon the conditions hereinafter stated, the license or privilege of constructing and maintaining on the lands and right of way as aforesaid a private road, having a width of twenty-five (25) feet and about 231.5 feet long, in substantially the location and position shown in red on said map, and also the privilege of entering upon said premises from time to time so far as necessary for the purpose of using, renewing, repairing or removing the same; all the work in connection with the construction, maintenance, use, renewal and repair of said private road on said premises, and the removal of the same therefrom to be done at the exclusive cost and expense of said party of the second part in such manner as not to interfere with or impair the safe and continuous operation of the Railroad of the party of the first part and to the acceptance and approval of the Superintendent or other proper officer of said Railroad Company.

Second: Said party of the second part shall construct, maintain and use said private road on said premises in such location and position and in such manner as will be satisfactory to said Railroad Company; shall make such changes in the location of the same from time to time as may, in the opinion of the Superintendent or other proper officer of said Railroad Company, be necessary to avoid interference with such use of its lands and right of way as the Railroad Company may desire to make; shall, upon the presentation of bill or voucher therefor, repay to the Railroad any and all cost and expense incurred by it for or in any way connected with the supporting and protecting of its tracks and other property during the construction, removal, relocation, renewal or repair of said private road; shall pay to said Railroad any and all other expense or damage it may sustain by reason of the giving and exercise of the license herein given; and shall pay for said license or privilege the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) to the Station Agent of said Railroad Company at Warsaw, New York, and upon the removal of said private road from said premises, shall restore said premises to the same or as good condition as before said work was commenced; all of the work in connection with such changes, removal and restoration to be done at the exclusive cost and expense of said party of the second part.

Third: Said party of the second part hereby assumes all risks of loss, damage or injury to persons or property occasioned by, arising out of, or connected with the construction, laying, maintenance, renewal, repair, use, removal or existence of said private road on said premises, whether occasioned in whole or in part by the negligence of said Railroad Company, its officers, agents, servants, employees, or otherwise; and expressly agrees to indemnify and save harmless said Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, from and against all such loss, damage or injury and from all claims arising out of such loss, damage or injury, whether resulting or accruing to said party of the second part or to any other party or parties.

Letchworth Park

Fourth: If said Railroad Company shall at any time during the continuance of this agreement construct any additional tracks or other structures over or near said private road, which shall in any way interfere with said private road, or require removal or change in its location, the cost of such interference, removal or change of location shall be borne, exclusively by said party of the second part, and the provisions of this agreement shall apply in like manner after such additions are made as at present.

Fifth: This license or privilege may be revoked, canceled and terminated at any time by said Railroad Company by giving sixty days' notice, in writing, to that effect, which notice may be served personally or by mail directed to said party of the second part at New York City, N. Y., and upon the expiration of the time limited in such notice, all right of said party of the second part to further maintain said private road on said premises shall immediately cease and determine and, if said private road has not been removed from said premises, said Railroad Company may remove the same and charge the cost and expense thereof to said party of the second part, which the latter hereby agrees to pay on presentation of bill or voucher therefor.

Sixth: It is understood and agreed that no vested right in said premises is hereby granted or conveyed, and that the privileges hereby given are subject to any and all conditions, restrictions and reservations upon or under which said Railroad Company holds said premises.

Seventh: The rights, privileges, duties and obligations of the parties hereto, under this agreement shall carry to and be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns. of said parties, respectively.

Eighth: As a further consideration for the granting of said privilege the party of the second part agrees to erect and maintain during the existence of this agreement a private crossing sign on the right of way lines of said Railroad Company where the same are crossed by said private road; said signs shall be erected of material and shall be maintained in a manner satisfactory to the Division Superintendent of said Railroad Company.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereto execute this agreement in duplicate; dated the day and year first hereinbefore written.

VW
H. J. H.

Attest:

E. H. HALL,
Secretary.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
J. A. MINOR,
General Land and Tax Agent.

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION SOCIETY,
GEORGE F. KUNZ,
President.

Arboretum and Forests

Under the guidance of Mr. George B. Sudworth of the Federal Agricultural Department, as Consulting Dendrologist of the park, the usual attention has been given to the nursery, arboretum and forests. All of the seed-beds in the nursery not in use have been removed and the ground ploughed and fitted for seed-beds when needed. The trees in the nursery and plantation have made a fine growth; but it is regrettable to note that the blight is spreading through the chestnut trees in the park and that in a few years they will all be gone. It is also unfortunate that the black locust plantation near the Labor Center was ruined by borers and had to be cut down in January, 1925. These trees will be replaced by other trees in due time. In the Spring of 1924, one thousand Engelmann spruce trees were planted on the flats near Chestnut Lawn and will be known as block No. 55. The trees were set 12 feet apart with the idea of planting Douglas fir between them. Later, three thousand more trees were set out, making a total of 4,000 altogether.

In the latter part of the year 1924 the Erie Railroad Company ran a forestry exhibition train through this section, and at the request of Mr. L. D. Fuller, the road's Chief Agricultural Agent, we contributed to the exhibition specimens of white spruce, western yellow pine, jack pine, Norway spruce and white pine from our 12-year old plantation. These were placed in the train, labeled as trees grown at Letchworth Park, and made a very good display. This moving forestry exhibition, accompanied as it was with lectures and moving pictures, was very instructive in regard to forest conservation, protection of water-sheds, fire prevention, etc.

Among the visitors in October were Superintendent M. W. Neate, Chairman of the Chautauqua County Forestry Commission of Falconer, N. Y.; Superintendent C. A. Ball of the Forestry Commission, of Cassadaga, N. Y.; Mr. F. H. Hallady, Federal Labor Board officer of Falconer; Mr. H. E. Paine, Assistant County Agricultural Agent, of Jamestown; Mr. J. A. Cope, forestry specialist, of Ithaca; Mr. R. L. Witheral, District Forest Ranger, of Olean; Mr. H. S. Gifford, County Agent, of Warsaw; Mr. L. H. Clans, Assistant Forest Agent of Allegany County; and Mr. H. G. Becker, Assistant Agricultural Agent of Allegany County. They were particularly interested in the best trees to grow for fence-posts and the best trees for the farmer to plant on his waste land. They expressed great interest in the various plantations in the Arboretum.

Visitors and Camping

The cold and disagreeable weather in the early part of the year, causing the backward season noted in the meteorological report following, had its effect on visitors and it was not until May 21, when the first picnic of about 150 persons came to the park, that the season of 1924 may be said to have opened. About this time the Glen Iris residence was opened for the accommodation of the public under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Baeder, who has conducted the inn under the direction of the custodian Society very satisfactorily for several years.

On May 26 the 101st anniversary of the birth of the donor of the park was celebrated under the auspices of the William Pryor Letchworth Memorial Association in conjunction with the Genesee County Historical Federation and the Livingston County Historical Society. On account of the cold and inclement weather, the attendance was much smaller than usual, and the exercises were held indoors.

Pleasant weather on Memorial Day brought large numbers to the park, including 200 of the pupils and teachers from Cheeseborough Seminary at North Chili, N. Y. On that day, the Superintendent counted 400 automobiles parked at different places from the picnic ground to the Lower Falls, besides those that were moving in a long line through the park. During July and August the number of visitors steadily increased and was so great in August that frequent traffic jams occurred on the hill road leading from the Glen Iris

Letchworth Park

gates to the Soldiers monument. Usually these have been caused by Ford cars having insufficient gasoline to enable them to "feed" properly when going up an incline. There were no accidents, however.

On Sunday, August 3d, a car belonging to a gentleman from Bradford, Pa., was stolen from the park by two Italian boys from a neighboring village. The boys arrived in the park in a stolen Ford car, and having run out of gasoline, took the other car. They were arrested and sent to the county jail at Warsaw. Both cars were restored to their owners.

Camping in the park, which was inaugurated in 1923, again proved popular in 1924. The campgrounds, which are near the Lower Falls, were put in order in June, floors were built for twelve additional tents and fourteen more fire-places were built. These made a total of eighteen floored tents, with two single beds in each. Fifty cents a day is charged for the use of the tents. The camping ground presents an attractive appearance and is very popular. During July, August and September 430 persons used the park tents, while others brought their own tents and many others were turned away for lack of accommodations. On July 30, Mr. W. W. Young of the Department of Health of Albany visited the park and particularly the camping grounds in the course of a trip of inspection which he was making to camp-sites in all the State Parks. He expressed himself as well pleased with the present and prospective facilities at Letchworth Park.

Mount Morris Water Power Project

In January, 1925, the custodian Society and the Mount Morris Water Power Company agreed to enter into a "permit and grant" looking toward the building of a dam on the Genesee river at Mount Morris by the power company. The proposed dam, which will be about fourteen miles down-stream from Letchworth Park, is to have a crest and spillway which will maintain the water at an elevation of not more than 760 feet above sea-level. This will set the water back into the gorge at the extreme northern (or lower) end of the park, but not as far as the foot of the Lower Falls, which, according to the U. S. Topographic Survey, is 780 feet above sea-level, but it will flood some small area of shoals of the park in and bordering the river below the falls. As it does not appear to this Society that the project will injure the scenery of the park, and as many benefits to the public are likely to flow from the construction of the reservoir, the Society has been willing to consent to it. The "permit and grant" conveys to the Society for use as part of the park two tracts of land adjoining the park and the river, one of 200 acres and one of 120 acres, portions of which will also be flooded. The agreement stipulates that if for any reason the right or easement granted to the power company shall be cancelled, title to the land conveyed by it to the Society shall revert to the grantor. The agreement also provides that the reservoir can be used for pleasure

boats, fishing and aquatic sports, an enlargement of the recreative features of the park which will doubtless be much appreciated by the public.

Future Improvements

The future improvements of the park include several major features which as yet have not been formulated in detail. As the exceptional scenery of the park is its principal attraction, easy access to it is of prime importance. This involves additional roads inside and outside the park. The new road in the park, mentioned on page 87, is one step in this direction. Eventually, another road in the park near the left bank of the river leading to the Lower Falls and around to the High Bank will be desirable, but this can await other more needed improvements. An entrance to the park from the Livingston County side is much needed. This can be effected by a vehicular bridge across the Genesee river at some suitable point within the park, and by a road connecting the bridge with the main highways in Livingston county. As there is much fine scenery along the gorge of the Genesee between Letchworth Park and Mount Morris, the acquisition of land for a Genesee river parkway, similar to that projected along the Niagara river, has been suggested as desirable. In view of the increasing popularity of the park there is much need for increased accommodations for visitors. The provision at the Glen Iris residence, sometimes called the Glen Iris Inn, is at present inadequate. The custodian Society is giving this feature careful study with a view to a wise determination of the size, character and location of the new building, which, in all three of these respects, it is desired shall be in keeping with the character of the park itself.

Letchworth Park has a great future, and will always have a distinctive luster in the galaxy of State Parks. In gorge and waterfall scenery it is second only to Niagara Falls, but what it lacks in the magnitude of its cataracts, compared with Niagara, or in the size of its area compared with some other parks, it makes up in an inexpressible charm of varied beauty. It will always be loved by the people, not only for what it is, but for what it expresses of the gentle spirit of Dr. Letchworth, who rescued it from the woodsman's axe, and the saw-mill, who restored and cherished it as one of Nature's loveliest haunts, and who finally gave it to the people for their endless benefit.

Proposed Letchworth Park Boulevard

On March 2, 1925, Hon. William J. Hickey of Buffalo introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1056) and Hon. Edmund F. Cooke of Alden introduced in the Assembly a corresponding bill (A. 1342) "authorizing and directing the construction of a boulevard at Letchworth Park and making an appropriation therefor." The bill, which was introduced without the endorsement of this Society, authorizes and directs the Superintendent of Public Works to lay

Letchworth Park

out and construct a boulevard, which is to be known as the Letchworth Park Boulevard, "commencing at a point in the easterly end of the bridge crossing the Genesee river in the village of Portageville, running thence along the north and easterly side of the river under the easterly end of the Erie railroad bridge, to a point on the easterly side of the river where the highway crosses the river at or below the village of Mount Morris, crossing the said bridge, thence southerly and westerly along and upon the High Banks of the river through Letchworth Park and under the Erie railroad bridge and to the westerly end of the aforesaid bridge at Portageville." The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for the purposes of the proposed act, but it did not pass either house.

Meteorological Report

Following is a record of the meteorological conditions at Letchworth Park for the year ended December 31, 1924, as observed by John R. Lingenfelter at the United States Meteorological Station established at the park at Lauterbrunnen, at an elevation of 1,260 feet above sea level:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Mean maximum temperature.....	32.7	29.2	32.8	54.3	56.8	71.7
Mean minimum temperature.....	16.9	12.2	21.2	29.5	37.4	41.4
Mean temperature.....	24.8	20.2	29.0	41.9	47.1	56.5
Maximum temperature.....	48.0	42.0	51.0	72.0	74.0	89.0
Minimum temperature.....	-8.0	-15.0	11.0	15.0	27.0	33.0
Precipitation, inches.....	1.13	0.64	0.29	3.59	4.18	3.73
Days of over .01 inch precipitation.	7	5	3	8	9	7
Snowfall, inches.....	7	20	5	5	T	..
Days clear.....	2	5	12	16	13	22
Days partly cloudy.....	7	6	9	3	7	5
Days cloudy.....	22	18	10	11	11	3
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean maximum temperature.....	74.5	75.6	68.3	68.3	48.2	33.0
Mean minimum temperature.....	52.1	51.4	43.2	35.7	27.2	16.7
Mean temperature.....	48.3	63.5	55.7	52.0	37.8	24.8
Maximum temperature.....	89.0	91.0	84.0	78.0	72.0	60.0
Minimum temperature.....	41.0	34.0	30.0	21.0	0.0	-11.0
Precipitation, inches.....	2.34	0.50	6.70	T	0.36	1.28
Days of over .01 inch precipitation.	4	2	7	0	2	9
Snowfall, inches.....	..	..	..	T	2.6	15.25
Days clear.....	19	23	11	21	9	1
Days partly cloudy.....	11	5	10	8	10	6
Days cloudy.....	1	3	9	2	11	24

January was very fair, there being frequent snow flurries, however. Strong west winds drifted the snow, blocking the roads on the 26th and 27th. The river was very low.

February began very cloudy, with mists and rains which froze into a heavy sleet on the 4th and 5th. Ice of good quality was harvested on Silver Lake. There were hurricane winds on the night of the 20th. There were very large snow-banks in the roads, but the roads were passable.

March saw the river very high, and all roads in very bad condition. The latter had many bad sink holes caused by quicksand. Blue birds and robins appeared on the 21st. On the 30th there was a hail-storm which, however, did no damage.

April was very backward, and farmers were very late in planting their spring crops such as oats and potatoes and in getting ground ready for beans. The month was very cold and rainy and all roads were in very bad condition.

May was very cold, with considerable rain, and with heavy frosts on the 21st, 30th and 31st. Pasture lands were in good condition, but generally speaking, the agricultural situation was about a month behind the season.

June was cold and wet and the season continued backward. There was an electrical storm on the night of the 20th, doing much damage to forest and orchard trees, crops and other property.

July was very cold, like the preceding month, especially at night, with only a couple of warm days.

August was slightly warmer than July and agricultural conditions were somewhat improved. There were heavy thunder storms during the month but only half an inch of rainfall, and the river was very low.

September was generally fair and very warm, with a great amount of rain in the latter part of the month.

October was very dry. Many springs dried up and owing to the scarcity of water some of the towns had to shut off their water supply after nightfall. The scenery of the park was very beautiful, owing to the coloring of the forest along the river gorge. Wild geese were seen going south on the 22d.

November was very fair until the 22d, and then there was general bad weather with snow flurries. The water supply was still deficient and the river very low.

December was mild but generally cloudy and disagreeable, with $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches of snowfall. There was a very bad snow-storm with very high winds on the 14th, blocking all the roads. On the 18th there were light rains freezing to a thick sleet which covered everything with a coating of ice and made traveling dangerous. The snow was very hard on wild game birds, and many pheasants came to the park barns to be fed.

Financial Statement

Statements of the Letchworth Legacy and the Helen Hall Vail Funds are given among the statements of the Society's funds on pages 15, 16 and 18 preceding.

Following is a statement of State moneys disbursed on account of Letchworth Park for the year ended December 31, 1924:

Letchworth Park

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT	
Appropriation	\$15,200 00
CREDIT	
General disbursements before reported.....	\$6,644 48
52. Clair Lathrop, labor, December.....	85 00
53. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman.....	75 00
54. Thomas Petherick, labor.....	85 00
55. M. A. Hopkins, oats.....	46 40
56. W. J. Humphrey, travel.....	35 46
57. E. G. Randall, machinery parts, etc.....	29 20
58. Rochester Telephone Co., December.....	5 19
59. J. R. Lingenfelter, labor.....	124 00
60-62. Laborers	245 00
63. John R. Lingenfelter, postage	4 00
64. Nunda Electric Light Co., July 1-Dec. 17.....	10 00
65. Rochester Telephone Co., January service.....	4 63
66-70. Laborers	317 00
71. W. A. Bennett, horse-shoeing.....	22 55
72-73. Hauling 20 loads of ice.....	80 00
74. Gates & Alcox, auto repairs.....	75 10
75-77. Hauling 7 loads of ice.....	28 00
78. Lawrence Lathrop, packing ice.....	24 00
79. Floyd Lindsay, furnishing 63 loads of ice.....	37 80
80. Lucas & Wheeler, gasoline, hardware, etc.....	58 94
81. Rochester Telephone Co., February service.....	9 49
82-83. Hauling 24 loads of ice.....	96 00
84. Clair Lathrop, labor, March.....	32 91
85. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman.....	75 00
86. Thomas Petherick, labor.....	85 00
87. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber.....	132 10
88. J. B. Lyon Co., printing blanks.....	5 25
89. Rochester Telephone Co., March service.....	7 82
90. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for labor.....	240 00
91-92. Laborers	160 00
93. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber.....	519 06
94. Lucas & Wheeler, paint, hardware, etc.....	124 33
95. Leon Martin, delivering ice.....	12 00
96. Rochester Telephone Co., April service.....	6 78
97. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid laborers.....	428 00
98. George Parker, labor, hauling, etc.....	85 00
99-101. Laborers, May	255 00
102. A. P. W. Paper Co., toilet paper.....	18 42
103. W. A. Bennett, hardware.....	20 35
104. John E. Eddy, coal.....	30 99
105. Elitsac Mfg. Co., sewer tile, lumber, etc.....	179 88
106. M. A. Hopkins & Son, grinding oats.....	28 58
107. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing.....	148 47
108. E. G. Randall, stable supplies.....	34 60
109. Rochester Telephone Co., May.....	6 82
110. Edward Fitzgerald, teaming.....	95 00
111. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid laborers, May.....	486 00
112. Edward M. Kane, teamster, June.....	95 00
113-116. Laborers, June	291 00
117. C. A. Burlingame, travel expense.....	7 00
118. Cummings Pharmacy, drugs.....	8 40
119. Gates & Alcox, auto repairs, etc.....	17 80
120. Kellogg Bros., stable salt.....	3 00
121. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for typewriter repairs, etc.	7 28

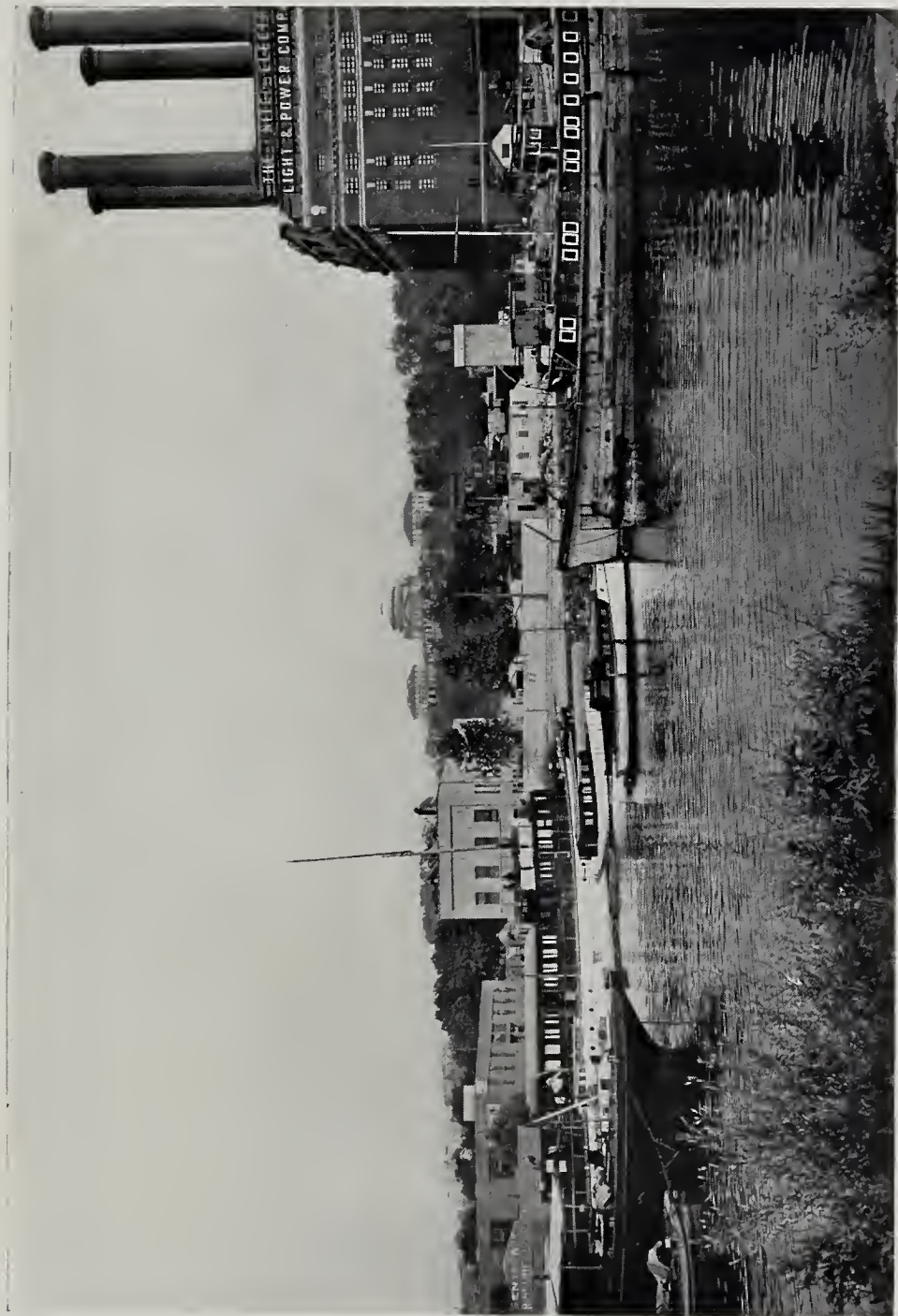


Plate 6

FORT NUMBER EIGHT, FROM SHERMAN'S CREEK, NEW YORK CITY

Part of the British forces landed at Sherman's Creek in the assault on Fort Washington

See page 49

Letchworth Park

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122. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing.....	\$345 18
123. Rochester Telephone Co., June.....	7 70
124-125. Laborers, June	538 00
Lapsed	20 04
	<u>\$12,700 00</u>

(Paid direct by State Treasurer)

Before reported	\$1,041 65	
J. R. Lingenfelter, Supt. Dec. 1923-June,		
1924	933 35	
Caroline Bishop, librarian, ditto.....	525 00	
	<u>2,500 00</u>	
		<u>\$15,200 00</u>

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 5

	DEBIT	
Appropriation		\$1,052 08
	CREDIT	
Disbursements before reported.....	\$1,050 00	
Lapsed	2 08	
		<u>1,052 08</u>

Chapter 693, Laws of 1923

	DEBIT	
Appropriation		\$75,000 00
	CREDIT	
General disbursements before reported.....	\$986 70	
12-13. Advertising	29 77	
14. Hines-McCabe, trenching	213 00	
15. Lucas & Wheeler, septic tanks.....	832 92	
16. Western New Yorker, advertising.....	2 70	
17. Harries & Hall, surveying golf course.....	325 00	
18. Dept. Public Works, freight on tents.....	100 10	
19. E. H. Hall, paid for photos.....	8 10	
20. Matthews-Northrup Works, engraving.....	79 00	
	<u>\$2,577 29</u>	

(Paid direct by State Treasurer)

Hines-McCabe, Inc., road building.....	\$35,991 00	
Lathrop, Shea & Henwood, ditto.....	14,670 00	
	<u>50,661 00</u>	
		<u>53,238 29</u>
Balance with State Treasurer, December 31, 1924.....		<u>\$21,761 71</u>

Chapter 140, Laws of 1924, Part 1

	DEBIT	
Appropriation		\$15,200 00
	CREDIT	
1-4. Laborers and teaming, July.....	\$743 00	
5. W. J. Humphrey, traveling expense.....	26 08	
6. J. R. Lingenfelter, freight on tents.....	27 53	
7. E. G. Randall, mower parts, etc.....	3 55	
8. Rochester Telephone Co. July.....	8 84	
9-11. Laborers, July	273 00	
12-17. Laborers, August	966 00	

State Council of Parks

18. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber, cement, etc.....	\$42 25
19. E. C. Heidenrich, electrician.....	8 98
20. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for freight.....	3 06
21. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing.....	190 54
22. J. B. Lyon Co., stationery.....	18 30
23. Rochester Telephone Co., August.....	8 64
24-26. Laborers	530 00
27. John E. Eddy, coal.....	147 67
28. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber and sewer pipe.....	154 91
29. Gates & Alcox, auto parts, oil, etc.....	25 80
30. Montgomery Bros. & Co., slat doors.....	180 00
31. Rochester Telephone Co., 7/15 to 8/15.....	8 44
32-34. Laborers and teamsters.....	372 00
35-39. Laborers	752 00
40. Elitsac Mfg. Co., sewer tile, etc.....	42 00
41. Hopkins & Son, grinding oats, etc.....	243 35
42. J. R. Lingenfelter, postage.....	4 00
43. Rochester Telephone Co. 8/16 to 9/15.....	8 67
44. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman, November.....	75 00
45-49. Labor and fire patrol.....	556 00
50. Gates & Alcox, auto parts.....	21 50
51. Lucas & Wheeler, gasolene, hardware, etc.....	293 11
52. Rochester Telephone Co., November	6 00

\$5,740 22

(Paid direct by State Treasurer)

J. R. Lingenfelter, Supt. July-Nov. 1924...	\$666 65		
Caroline Bishop, librarian, ditto	375 00	1,041 65	\$6,781 87

Balance with State Treasurer December 31, 1924			\$8,418 13
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Chapter 603, Laws of 1924

DEBIT

Appropriation	\$75,000 00
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No disbursements to December 31, 1924.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS IN GENERAL

State Council of Parks

In our last Annual Report we gave a complete list of New York State Parks as they then existed, including the dates of their creation, their locations, their areas, and their administrative authorities. During the past year, some of these parks have been enlarged by gift, purchase, or appropriation or negotiations for their enlargement have been begun, so that they may be considered as in a transition state in which an exact statement of their areas cannot be given. In general, the year has been one of marked progress in the development of public parks in a State which has long been a leader in this movement.

An important event affecting the State's policy in regard to its public parks was the creation of the State Council of Parks by Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1924, which became a law April 18 last year. As the operation of this Council will doubtless be watched

with great interest by other States, the principal features of the law may be described. It should be said in passing that prior to the creation of this Council, the State owned forty-one different properties possessing scenic, historic, scientific or practical value, which might be called collectively State Parks and State Monuments, following the nomenclature applied by the Federal Government to National Parks and National Monuments. These included about ten historic buildings, such as the ancient Manor House of the Lords of Philipsborough Manor in Yonkers and Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. These properties were acquired by the State one by one during a period of seventy-five years, some by purchase and some by gift, as public appreciation of their values was felt. They were variously administered, some by special commissions created in each case, some by local organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution or the local historical societies, and several in groups by organizations of wider scope such as the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society which has had thirty years' experience in these matters. The State Council of Parks was created with a view to coordinating the administration of these different properties by mutual conference and advice, and by systematizing their applications to the Legislature for appropriations from the State so that justice should be done to all. It also looked to the more systematic development of State parks in the future and the enhancement of their usefulness by properly planned connections by means of highways and parkways. To effect this co-ordination presented a delicate problem. It was recognized that to supersede the agencies already administering many of the properties would estrange sympathy and support. Some of the properties had been acquired by the State through the public-spirited efforts of those who administered them, and who were making great sacrifices of time, strength and often of money, in performing their duties. Some of these agencies, such as this Society and the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, had been instrumental in stimulating gifts to the State amounting to millions of dollars. Some properties had been given to the State upon condition that they should be administered by the organizations mentioned in the acts of acceptance, and the displacement of such administrative bodies would be tantamount to the violation of contract and breach of faith with the donors. This situation was met, it will be seen, by retaining the services of these administrative agencies with the advisory cooperation of the newly created Council.

The State Council of Parks, therefore, is composed of the following named heads of administrative bodies ex-officio, whose names and addresses are added for convenience of reference*:

* For the sake of completeness, this list includes the representatives of the Central New York, Taconic and Erie County Park Commissions, which commissions were included in the Harder bill (A. 667) pending at the time of the transmission of this Report. The bill became chapter 198 of the laws of 1925 by the Governor's signature April 1. See "Regional Jurisdictions of State Parks" on another page following.

The State Conservation Commissioner, Hon. Alexander Macdonald, Albany;

The Chairman of the Allegany State Park, Hon. A. T. Fancher, Salamanca;

The President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Hon. J. Du Pratt White, Nyack;

The President of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, Hon. A. T. Clearwater, Kingston;

The President of the Westchester County Park Commission, Hon. W. Delavan Baldwin, Yorktown;

The President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Dr. George Frederick Kunz, New York City;

The Director of the State Museum, Dr. John M. Clarke, Albany;

The Chairman of the Finger Lakes State Park Commission, Hon. Robert H. Treman, Ithaca;

The Chairman of the Central New York State Parks Commission, Hon. Harry C. Walker, Binghamton;

The Chairman of the Taconic State Park Commission, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York City;

The President of the Erie County Park Commission, Hon. Richard S. Persons, East Aurora;

The President of the Long Island State Park Commission, Hon. Robert Moses, New York City.

Members of the Council may be represented at its meetings by other officers or executive employes of their respective bodies.

Mr. Moses is Chairman of the Council, Mr. Fancher Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Henry F. Lutz Executive Secretary. The Council has two offices, one at No. 302 Broadway, New York City, and one with the State Conservation Commission at Albany.

The law provides that the Council shall "act as a central advisory agency for all lands, parks, and places of historic, scientific or scenic interest supported in whole or in part by State funds, which are not by law under the authority of the Conservation Commission;" formulate plans for the management and improvement of the properties under its jurisdiction; plan for highway connections between such places; act as a clearing house for information on park planning and administration; "administer such new parks as may, from time to time, by law, be placed under its immediate jurisdiction, or whose acquisition by the said Council is from time to time provided for by law;" and prepare and submit annually to the State Board of Estimate and Control and to the Legislative Budget Committee a budget or estimate of money required to administer, extend, or improve each parcel of land, park and place of historic, scientific and scenic interest supported in whole or in part by State funds and not by law under the authority of the Conservation Commission. An exception is the case of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission

provides that the Commission's estimate for maintenance and operation of that park shall be submitted by the Council as prepared by the Commission, but the estimate of the interstate park for capital expenditures, bond issue appropriations, etc., (excepting maintenance and operation) shall be submitted by the Council in the same manner as those of other State Parks. The law expressly provides that "the existing commissions, boards and organizations governing the lands, parks and places affected by this article are continued in office and shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers now conferred upon them by law, subject to provisions of this article."

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has a very cordial desire to cooperate with the other constituent organizations represented in the Council in coordinating the administration of the State Parks for the greatest benefit of the public and in making the State Council of Parks a success. It is obvious that no single plan of management will fit all parks alike in all its details. The scenic, historic and scientific features of the different State properties are so diversified that each one may be said to have an individual character and to require individual treatment. For that reason the different bodies which are in immediate charge of their administration, and some of which have been in charge of their administration for many years, are presumably well qualified by knowledge and experience to administer them satisfactorily. At the same time, there are certain general features of administration affecting all public parks, and much can be learned by a free interchange of information and advice. The law which creates the State Council of Parks, giving to the Council as it does advisory powers while leaving the executive powers of the administrative bodies unimpaired, is sufficiently flexible to meet the variety of requirements, and if carried out in its evident spirit, should produce results highly satisfactory to the people of the State.

BOND ISSUE FOR STATE PARKS

Approved by Nearly a Million Majority

Another notable event in the history of New York State Parks during the past year was the enactment of a law, Chapter 602 of the Laws of 1924, and its ratification by popular vote at the election on November 4 of that year, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 for the Forest Preserve and State Parks. The nearest approach to an authorization of such magnitude for similar purposes was that of 1916, when the people approved a bond issue of \$10,000,000 of which \$7,500,000 was for land purchases

for the Forest Preserve and \$2,500,000 for the Palisades Interstate Park.

The law of 1924 authorizes the Comptroller to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000, bearing not to exceed 5 per cent interest, the proceeds of which after appropriation by the Legislature shall be applicable to the development, improvement and extension of State Parks, as follows:

Forest Preserve	\$5,000,000
Palisades Interstate Park.....	3,500,000
Allegany State Park.....	2,000,000
State Reservation at Niagara.....	1,000,000
Letchworth Park	500,000
Finger Lake Parks and Parkways.....	500,000
Parkway connecting Bronx River Parkway and Bear Mountain bridge in Westchester County.....	1,000,000
Long Island State Park System.....	1,000,000
Development and extension of other State Parks and development of additional parks, including the further development of the Saratoga Springs Reservation, Taconic Park and Tongue Moun- tain Peninsula	500,000
	<hr/>
	<u>\$15,000,000</u>

The law provides that the moneys for the Forest Preserve, Palisades Interstate Park, Allegany State Park, Niagara State Reservation, Finger Lake Parks, and Long Island Parks shall be expended by the commissions respectively in charge of those properties; for Letchworth Park by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; for the parkway in Westchester County by the Westchester County Park Commission, and for the other State Parks "under the direction of the Conservation Commission, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine."

The popular vote by which the bond issue was approved at the election on November 4, 1924, is interesting, not only on account of the large majority of 986,008 by which it was approved, but also on account of the sources of its support. The official vote was as follows:

State Park Bond Issue

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<i>County</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Blank, Void and Scattering</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany	41,260	21,134	32,450	94,844
Allegany	2,651	5,903	8,367	16,921
Bronx	170,002	22,887	30,774	223,663
Broome	7,547	9,073	26,787	43,407
Cattaraugus	7,499	7,847	12,962	28,308
Cayuga	5,981	7,694	1,987	15,662
Chautauqua	8,770	9,645	24,613	43,028
Chemung	15,433	8,876	5,086	29,395
Chenango	3,186	7,473	5,561	16,220
Clinton	4,479	4,252	5,498	14,229
Columbia	7,295	4,967	.....	12,262
Cortland	2,883	5,657	1,249	9,789
Delaware	4,765	10,957	3,392	19,114
Dutchess	7,160	4,539	23,635	35,334
Erie	48,530	22,135	130,867	201,532
Essex	5,276	4,348	.....	9,624
Franklin	4,473	6,254	2,277	13,004
Fulton	3,626	4,241	1,363	9,230
Genesee	2,357	3,109	10,689	16,155
Greene	1,982	2,483	8,126	12,591
Hamilton	968	438	371	1,777
Herkimer	4,312	6,221	1,476	12,009
Jefferson	9,445	12,528	10,229	32,202
Kings	360,004	68,719	81,475	510,198
Lewis	2,215	5,062	2,073	9,350
Livingston	2,266	2,978	10,101	15,345
Madison	3,039	6,066	1,717	10,822
Monroe	26,910	14,935	96,428	138,273
Montgomery	6,725	5,131	.....	11,856
Nassau	15,784	4,177	46,854	66,815
New York	360,525	41,252	78,130	479,907
Niagara	10,114	5,168	24,680	39,962
Oneida	16,631	14,105	34,063	64,799
Onondaga	20,684	16,792	67,592	105,068
Ontario	3,194	2,996	1	6,191
Orange	10,083	7,341	26,704	44,128
Orleans	2,158	3,108	828	6,094
Oswego	5,827	8,186	15,306	29,319
Otsego	4,506	9,563	7,009	21,078
Putnam	1,741	1,134	2,956	5,831
Queens	137,282	27,521	27,579	192,382
Rensselaer	8,145	8,265	.....	16,410
Richmond	25,178	5,495	7,765	38,438
Rockland	4,990	2,092	13,107	20,189
St. Lawrence	8,286	12,045	12,286	32,617
Saratoga	11,075	7,731	8,904	27,710
Schenectady	9,826	5,752	40	15,618
Schoharie	1,844	4,764	3,479	10,087
Schuyler	1,951	2,137	2,321	6,409
Seneca	1,776	2,607	6,260	10,643
Steuben	3,770	6,951	22,567	33,288
Suffolk	12,953	7,023	26,812	46,788
Sullivan	3,411	4,031	6,562	14,004
Tioga	2,354	4,604	4,107	11,065
Tompkins	7,207	4,580	4,857	16,644
Ulster	12,346	8,924	.....	21,270
Warren	6,274	5,028	2,677	13,979
Washington	5,179	6,792	7,745	19,716
Wayne	3,377	5,891	10,698	19,966
Westchester	46,387	7,205	82,807	136,399
Wyoming	3,709	4,601	5,720	14,030
Yates	3,322	3,507	1,469	8,298
	<u>1,542,928</u>	<u>536,920</u>	<u>1,101,438</u>	<u>3,201,286</u>

State Park Bond Issue

From the foregoing it will be seen that the counties gave affirmative and negative majorities as follows:

<i>Affirmative Majorities</i>		<i>Negative Majorities</i>	
Albany	20,126	Allegany	3,252
Bronx	147,115	Broome	1,526
Chemung	6,557	Cattaraugus	348
Clinton	227	Cayuga	1,713
Columbia	2,328	Chautauqua	875
Dutchess	2,621	Chenango	4,267
Erie	26,395	Cortland	2,774
Essex	928	Delaware	6,192
Hamilton	530	Franklin	1,781
Kings	291,285	Fulton	615
Monroe	11,975	Genesee	752
Montgomery	1,594	Greene	501
Nassau	11,607	Herkimer	1,909
New York	319,273	Jefferson	3,083
Niagara	4,946	Lewis	2,847
Oneida	2,526	Livingston	712
Onondaga	3,892	Madison	3,027
Ontario	198	Orleans	950
Orange	2,742	Oswego	2,359
Putnam	607	Otsego	5,057
Queens	109,761	Rensselaer	120
Richmond	19,663	St. Lawrence	3,759
Rockland	2,898	Schoharie	2,920
Saratoga	3,344	Schuyler	186
Schenectady	4,074	Seneca	831
Suffolk	5,930	Steuben	3,181
Tompkins	2,627	Sullivan	620
Ulster	3,422	Tioga	2,250
Warren	1,246	Washington	1,613
Westchester	29,182	Wayne	2,514
		Wyoming	892
		Yates	185
	<u>1,049,619</u>		
			<u>63,611</u>

The foregoing table shows that every county in the City of New York gave a majority for the bond issue, and that of the total net affirmative majority of 986,008, the five boroughs constituting the City of New York contributed majorities aggregating 887,117. It will also be seen that every county containing a city of over 25,000 inhabitants (except Auburn, Binghamton and Jamestown) voted for the proposition; also that every county on Long Island, every county on the east side of the Hudson river except Washington and Clinton, and every county bordering on the west side of the Hudson and Lakes George and Champlain, from New York City to the Canadian line, and certain other counties voted for it. With the exception of Chemung county, the extreme southern tier west of Orange County voted against the bond issue, as did several other counties.

On the face of the figures, it is easier to infer the reasons for the affirmative majorities than those for the negative majorities. It is evident that the counties containing large city populations have felt

more need for State Parks than farming counties have felt. The overwhelming vote of the densely populated metropolitan district is convincing evidence of the desire of city people to get out into the country for fresh air and recreation. People who live in smaller places, with ample dooryards and an abundance of trees, grass and open fields around them do not feel this need so urgently. At least four reasons can be inferred for the votes against the bond issue. Motives of general economy doubtless influenced many, although if we are to enlarge our Forest Preserve and our State Park system it is economy to buy land now, rather than later when prices of land have advanced. It may have been that in some localities where land owned by the State is exempt from taxation, the local tax-payers were opposed to decreasing the amount of taxable real estate on their assessment rolls. It is quite probable, however, that the creation of a State Park will draw enough business to a locality to make up for any loss of taxable values; and it is also possible when necessary for the Legislature to pass a law providing for the payment of a State tax on otherwise exempt property. People who live in an environment which does not make them feel the need of State Parks quite probably would consider the money spent on the creation, improvement and maintenance of State Parks as needlessly spent; but when it is remembered that New York City pays two-thirds of the cost of these parks, and that the remaining third is distributed throughout the rest of the State, the burden on any given locality is extremely small in proportion to the whole and in proportion to the public benefit accruing from the parks. A fourth objection sometimes raised against a park in a given locality is that it attracts noisy crowds to an otherwise quiet neighborhood and disturbs the peace of the local residents. But this objection can be obviated by the judicious and timely selection of park sites and by reasonable consideration for local sentiment. Certain it is that the people of the State have declared their overwhelming approval of State Parks, and the State will enjoy for uncounted generations the benefit of their momentous decision.

STATE PARK LEGISLATION

Bond Issue Appropriation Bill

In a special message to the Legislature on January 26, 1925, Governor Smith made fourteen recommendations concerning State Parks.

The first, for an appropriation of bond issue money for the extension and improvement of State Parks, had already been embodied in a bill introduced January 7 by Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., (S. 35),

State Park Legislation

and a bill introduced January 12 by Senator Warren T. Thayer (S. 49), appropriating \$6,000,000 as follows:

For the Forest Preserve.....	\$800,000
For Palisades Interstate Park.....	1,550,000
For Allegany Park	550,000
For Niagara Reservation	750,000
For Letchworth Park	250,000
For Finger Lakes Parks and Parkways.....	250,000
For Westchester County Parkway.....	750,000
For Long Island Parks and Parkways.....	750,000
For Saratoga Springs Reservation.....	75,000
For Taconic Park.....	75,000
For John Boyd Thacher Park.....	25,000
For St. Lawrence Reservation.....	15,000
For other parks and parkways.....	160,000
	<hr/>
	\$6,000,000
	<hr/>

On January 26, Assemblyman George J. Moore introduced a bill for the same purpose in the Assembly (A. 433). The Thayer bill underwent many changes in details without affecting the amounts appropriated, and was pending at the time of the transmission of this Report.*

Probable Life of a Public Work

Gov. Smith's second recommendation was for an amendment to the State Finance Law in regard to the probable life of a work or object for which bonds may be used. The Constitution requires that such term shall be fixed by a general law, and in 1924, after the passage of the \$50,000,000 hospital bond referendum, a law was enacted (Chapter 23 of the Laws of 1924) determining the probable life of certain classes of works, but it did not include park works. The Governor's suggestion was already embodied in a bill introduced January 7 by Senator Straus (S. 34) which fixes at twenty-five years the probable life of dams, docks, seawalls, park improvement and development, including forestry work, fire protection, planting, grading and park equipment; and in the fifty year class is included "the acquisition of lands." On February 16 Senator Wales introduced a similar bill (S. 760).†

Park Roads and Connections

The Governor's third recommendation was in favor of a bill to put on the State Highway map certain new and much needed entrances to parks and certain highway connections between parks and parkways. Such a bill was then before the Legislature, having been introduced January 18 by Senator Walter W. Westall (S. 143)

* The Thayer bill as amended was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor April 1.

† The Straus bill remained in committee. The Wales bill became chapter 513 of the laws of 1925.

and on the following day by Assemblyman James R. Robinson (A. 297). It designates routes for the connection between the Bronx River Parkway and the Bear Mountain bridge in Westchester county; from Salamanca to Allegany State Park in Cattaraugus county; six different routes in Essex county; from Sloatsburg to Palisades Interstate Park in Rockland county; from State Highway 5557 to Watkins Glen in Schuyler county; two routes between the western and eastern boundaries of Nassau county and several in Suffolk county on Long Island; two in Tompkins county connecting various points with Enfield Glen and Taghanic Falls ravine; and one in Yates county connecting with Bluff Point. The bill is still pending.

On March 13 Senator Hewitt and Assemblyman Hutchinson introduced a more general bill (S. 1352; A. 1659) to amend the Highway law and map.*

Park Revenues for Parks

The fourth, fifth and sixth suggestions of the Governor were embodied in bills permitting the Finger Lakes State Park Commission (S. 60; A. 137), the Long Island State Park Commission (S. 250), and the Westchester County Parks Commission (S. 376; A. 516) to apply the revenue from the properties under their jurisdiction to the extension, development, maintenance and operation of those properties. The bills had not passed at the date of this Report.†

County Park Commissions

The seventh recommendation of the Governor was embodied in a bill introduced by Senator Straus January 21 (S. 248) and by Senator B. Roger Wales on February 2 (S. 447) amending the County Law so as to provide for the erection of County Park Commissions, defining their powers and duties, providing for the location, acquisition and improvement of county parks, parkways and boulevards, and authorizing the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds therefor. Westchester County and Erie County already have County Park Commissions, and the bill amending the County Law permits other counties to have them also without a special act in each case. The bills are still under consideration.‡

Parkway Traffic Regulation

Governor Smith's eighth recommendation was that the Highway Law be amended so as to restore to park commissions the power to regulate traffic within the bounds of their respective jurisdictions

* The Hewitt bill became chapter 330 of the laws of 1925; the other bills remained in committee.

† Assemblyman Robinson's bill No. 137 in regard to the Finger Lakes Park Commission became chapter 552 of the laws of 1925; the others failed to pass.

‡ Senator Wales' bill passed the Senate only. Senator Straus' bill and another by Assemblyman Rosenman (A. 1496) failed to pass.

State Park Legislation

which had inadvertently been omitted when the Highway Law was amended in 1924. On January 21, Senator Straus and Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenburg introduced bills (S. 226; A. 325), and on February 2 Senator Perley A. Pitcher introduced a bill (S. 451), all similar, to repair the omission.*

Sale of Unappropriated State Lands

Ninthly, the Governor recommended that proceeds from the sale of unappropriated State lands be placed at the disposal of the State Council of Parks for use as a revolving fund for the operation of concessions, such as bathing pavilions, cafeterias, etc. Bills to effect this recommendation were introduced on January 21 by Senator Straus (S. 249), on January 28 by Assemblyman T. C. Moore (A. 515) and on February 4 by Senator Thayer (S. 520). These measures are still under consideration.†

Black River Canal Lands for State Parks

Bills introduced on January 12 by Senator H. D. Williams (S. 48) and by Assemblyman George J. Skinner (A. 65) anticipated Governor Smith's tenth recommendation for an amendment of the Public Lands Law so as to permit the use of abandoned Black River Canal lands for State Parks and Parkways. The bill authorizes the Commissioners of the Land Office to set aside such lands for State Parks, and Parkways, to be under the direction and control of the State Council of Parks, and also authorize the State Council of Parks to allocate such lands to any State Park commission now existing or hereafter created, or to the Conservation Commission. The bills are yet pending.‡

Proposed Abolition of Bronx Parkway Commission

During the past two or three years bills have been introduced in the Legislature for the abolition of the Bronx Parkway Commission, whose work is nearly completed, but they were not pressed for passage (see our last Annual Report). Governor Smith's eleventh recommendation looked again to this end, and was embodied in bills introduced by Senator Westall (S. 1074) and Assemblyman Gavagan (A. 1373).§

Sale of Lands Under Water

The twelfth recommendation of the Governor was embodied in a bill (A. 960) introduced by Assemblyman Edwin W. Wallace by request on February 12, requiring the State Engineer and Surveyor to make a map of all lands, public and private, under navigable

* These all failed to pass.

† They failed to pass.

‡ The Skinner bill became chapter 593 of the laws of 1925.

§ Senator Westall's bill became chapter 197 of the laws of 1925.

waters of the State; the Secretary of State to give notice to the State Council of Parks of any application for a grant of land under water; and the Land Board to adjourn for a month a hearing on such application if any officer, board or commission having jurisdiction of any public park in the county shall object to the grant. The bill also provides that the proceeds from the sale of land under water in Nassau and Suffolk counties should be turned over to the Long Island State Park Commission.*

Regional Jurisdictions of State Parks

On January 26 Senator J. Griswold Webb introduced a bill (S. 293) and on February 3 Assemblyman Lewis F. Harder introduced the corresponding bill (A. 667) "to amend the Conservation Law and the Public Lands Law in relation to the membership of the State Council of Parks, determining the jurisdiction, control and management of certain State Parks and Parkways, and erecting the Central New York State Parks Commission and the Taconic State Park Commission." This bill, embodying Gov. Smith's thirteenth recommendation, creates the two new park commissions named in its title, divides the State up into the following regional park jurisdictions, and provides, generally speaking, that in addition to their present powers, the commissions or agencies named shall have power to establish and control other State Parks and Parkways within the regions named.

Finger Lakes State Park Commission: Wayne, Ontario, Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Yates, Tioga, Tompkins, Seneca and Cayuga counties.

Niagara Reservation Commission: Niagara county.

Allegany State Park Commission: Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society: Orleans, Monroe, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston counties.

Conservation Commission: In addition to the Forest Preserve counties, Albany, Jefferson, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie counties.

Erie County Park Commission: Erie county.

Central New York State Parks Commission: Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego and Broome counties and the watershed of Skaneateles lake.

Taconic State Park Commission: Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam and Rensselaer counties.

The bill also provides that the Chairman of the Central New York State Parks Commission, the Taconic State Park Commission and the Erie County Park Commission shall be added to the State Council of Parks.

The bill does not mention the Westchester County Parks Commission which already has jurisdiction of State Parks in West-

* The bill remained in committee.

chester county nor the Long Island State Park Commission which has jurisdiction in Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The bill is pending at this writing.*

Park Condemnation Law

The fourteenth and last recommendation of the Governor's message of January 26, 1925, and the one to which he devoted the most space related to the need of a new park condemnation law. He explained that "at the present time there are four methods of acquiring land for park purposes: First by gift; second, by agreement to purchase; third, by condemnation; and fourth by entry and appropriation." No problems of serious importance are involved in the first and second methods; but there has been a marked divergence of opinion as between the third and fourth methods. The Governor's message argues that the process of condemnation is long, tedious and usually very expensive, and that the method of entry and appropriation by which title vests immediately is much more expeditious.

No separate bill based upon the Governor's recommendation has been introduced so far as we are informed, but the subject has been discussed at committee hearings on Senator Thayer's bill introductory No. 49. (See page 106 preceding.) As originally introduced the bill provided that lands for State Parks and Parkways contemplated in the bill should be acquired "by purchase, or by condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 923 of the laws of 1920, known as the Condemnation Law, and amendments thereto, or by the appropriation of such lands in the manner provided by section 59 of the Conservation Law for the appropriation of certain park lands." In the course of several successive modifications of this bill, a provision was added requiring such condemnation or appropriation of lands to be "subject to the advice and consent of the Commissioners of the Land Office, without other approval." The bill was also amended so as to provide that in condemnation proceedings the court, rather than commissioners of appraisal, might ascertain the compensation to be made, relieving the plaintiff of the necessity of giving security; giving the court power to authorize the plaintiff to take immediate possession; and forbidding allowances in addition to the costs already allowed by the Conservation Law. The amended bill as it stands at present writing also provides that the moneys appropriated for development and improvement of parks shall be expended subject to the approval of plans and estimates by the Board of Estimate and Control.

These two provisions, requiring the approval of the Land Board and the Board of Estimate and Control did not meet with the Governor's approval, and while the bill was still pending, on March 19, he sent a special message to the Legislature stating his objections to them.†

* The Harder bill became chapter 198 of the laws of 1925.

† Largely on account of these objections the Governor vetoed the Thayer bill as previously stated.

Whetstone Gulf State Park Proposed

On February 9, 1925, Hon. Jeremiah Keck introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 568) and on February 11, Hon. Clarence L. Fisher introduced in the Assembly a corresponding bill (A. 885) appropriating \$15,000 for the establishment of a State Park to include and surround Whetstone Gulf in the town of Martinsburg, Lewis county. The bill provides that the property shall be acquired by the State Council of Parks but does not state how it shall be administered. Whetstone Gulf is the name of a gorge of Whetstone creek, which flows into the Black river a little north of the center of Lewis county. The bills are pending at the time of the transmission of this Report.*

THE TREASON HOUSE AT WEST HAVERSTRAW

During the past year there has been renewed agitation for the preservation of the old Joshua Hett Smith House, called the Treason House, in West Haverstraw, N. Y., due to the acquisition of the property by the State for the neighboring New York State Orthopedic Hospital for Children and the recommendation of the State Architect for the demolition of the building.

The house in question, which was built about 1770, stands beside the main highway about two miles from Stony Point. The early history of the property is given by the Rev. David Cole, D. D., in his "History of Rockland County," as follows:

Hendrick Ten Eyck, who was one of the seven original patentees of Cheese-cocks Patent, sold his share to Johannes Burger of New Jersey, February 10th, 1707 (old style). He sold it to Daniel Miller of East Hampton, Long Island, and Jonathan Owen of Brookhaven, November 10th, 1716. Miller sold his part to Nathaniel Brewster, January 9th, 1726, and it was sold to William Smith "by his eldest son and heir" Nathaniel Brewster, September 27th, 1736, for £200. Jonathan Owen sold his part to William Smith, February 6th, 1734 (old style) for £71.

John Cholwell (Cholwell's Landing near the foot of Dunderberg, derives its name from him or his descendants) another of the original patentees, died about 1716 and left his share to his surviving children, John and Hannah, who sold their seventh part to William Smith, December 6th, 1734, for £48.

William Smith, who thus became the owner of two-sevenths of the immense tract covered by this patent, was the oldest son of Thomas Smith, a chandler of Newport, Paguel, England. He came to this country with his father in 1715. He engaged in the profession of law, and was a lawyer and judge of great reputation. He died in 1769 at the age of 73 leaving six sons, William, Thomas, John W., James, Samuel and Joshua Hett, and several daughters.

Lot No. 7 on which the "Treason House" stands, was one of the lots that fell to William Smith when the patent was divided by Charles Clinton. He also owned Lots 8 and 6, which lay on either side of the above, and Lot 7 was left to Thomas Smith by his father. The house itself was probably built about 1770. Thomas Smith was a lawyer in New York, but made his home on his farm in Haverstraw. Although the house and farm were owned by Thomas Smith, yet his brother, Joshua Hett Smith, was living there at the time when the negotiations were carried on between Arnold and Andre. He

* Both bills failed to pass.

died in New York in 1818. Thomas Smith, the owner of Treason Hill, died in 1795, and it fell to his son Thomas, who died in 1815.

His heirs sold the old homestead containing 90 acres to William Nicholls, July 9th, 1832, for \$5,500. Mr. Nicholls sold the place to William C. Houseman, March 24th, 1836, for \$8,600, and he sold it to James A. Houseman of Alabama in 1846. After the death of Mr. Houseman it was sold by A. Edward Suffern, Referee, etc., to David Munn February 13th, 1864, and he conveyed it to his son-in-law, Adam Lilburn, March 13th, 1871. It remained in his possession till 1883, when he sold it to Brewster J. Allison.

The house, which was owned by Joshua Hett Smith at the time of the Revolution and was called Belmont, consists of a nearly square central portion, 45 by 55 feet in size, built of stone and covered with stucco; and two wooden wings. The wings appear to be more modern than the central portion. The wide, thick spruce boards of the parlor floor seem to be almost as old as the building. The grate and iron work of the parlor fireplace are said to be originals but the marble mantels and jambs have been transferred to the dining room and replaced by others. In the second story there is a secret closet under the garret stairs. The southeast bedroom is the room in which Arnold and Andre breakfasted. In its day, it was a handsome and dignified mansion, becoming to the standard of its owner in the life of the Colony.

Something of the esteem in which Smith was held by his contemporaries may be judged from the fact that he was among the leading citizens of American sympathies who welcomed Washington, Lee and Schuyler, three of the first generals appointed by Congress, when they arrived at New York on Sunday, June 25, 1775, the first two en route for Boston and the last for Albany. (See Judge Thomas Jones' "History of New York During the Revolutionary War.")

The Smith house at West Haverstraw had many noted and notorious visitors. The former included Washington, Wayne, William Irvine, Lafayette and others. The house is called the Treason House because Andre and Arnold were there together September 22, 1780, when Arnold was plotting to betray West Point to the British. The circumstances of this meeting may briefly be recalled. For about eighteen months, Arnold had conducted a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, writing with a disguised hand and signing himself "Gustavus." His letters were addressed to "Mr. John Anderson." Matters having reached a point at which a personal interview became necessary, Major Andre left New York, and went to the British sloop-of-war Vulture anchored off Croton Point, arriving at the ship on September 20, 1780. Arnold sent a row boat to the Vulture to bring Andre to the west shore on the night of the 21st; but their conference was so protracted that daylight approached before they had concluded, and instead of returning to the Vulture, Andre rode with Arnold to the Smith house. It was now September 22d. Arnold gave Andre some compromising papers concerning West Point, and also a pass through the American lines, and left the house. Later Andre crossed the

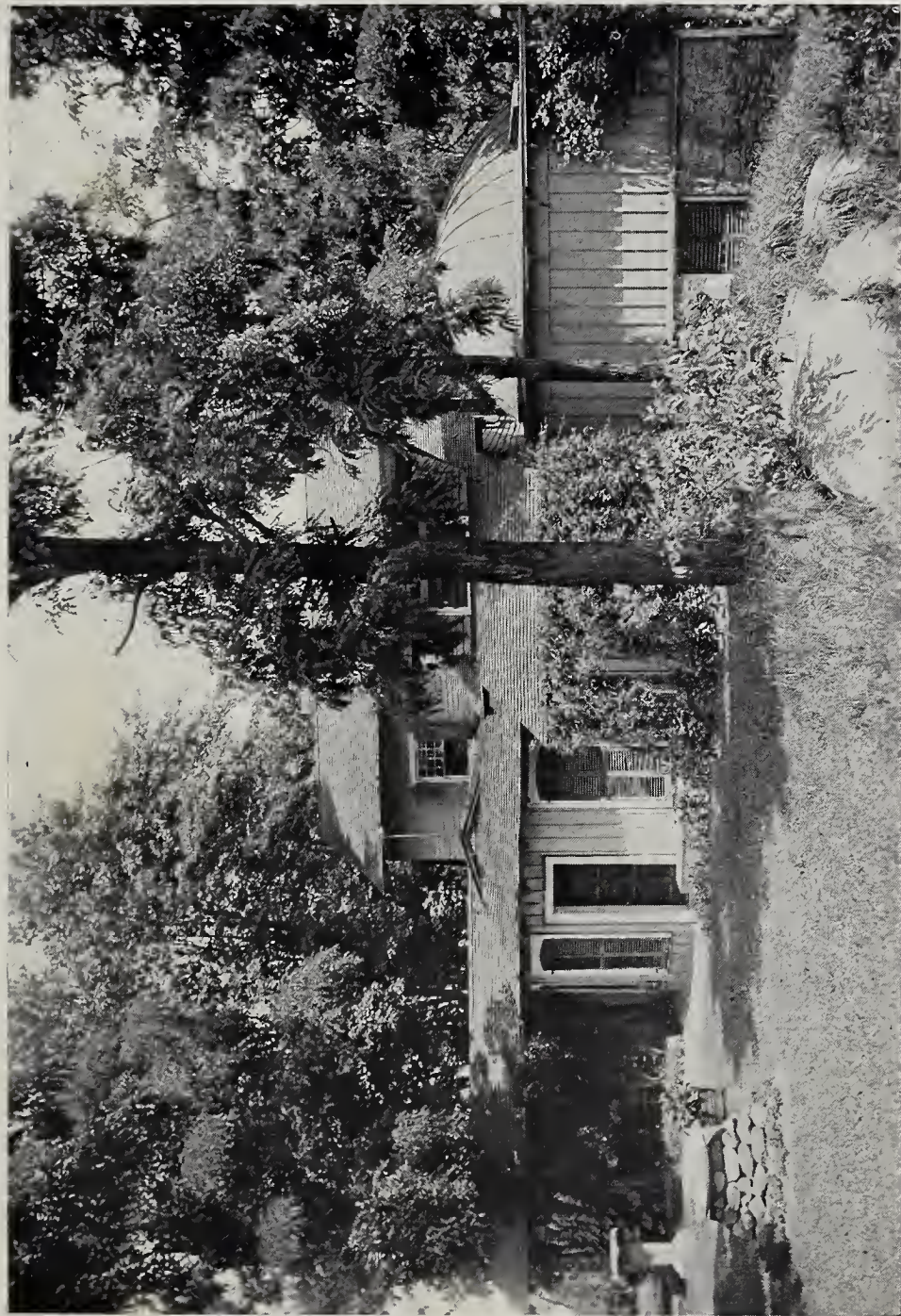


Plate 7

DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK, HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
The Observatory cottage

See page 70

King's Ferry at Stony Point, and while making his way southward on the east side of the river was captured at Tarrytown and was subsequently hanged at Tappan. Arnold fled to the enemy.

In the latter part of 1924, when the preservation of the Smith house was being urged, the officers of the Orthopedic Hospital sent a questionnaire to some of their correspondents asking them if they favored the commemoration of treason, and a number of other questions. The attitude of this Society was expressed at that time in these words: "We do understand that the building is unsuited to hospital purposes; that according to the State Architect's statement it cannot economically be made suitable for the hospital; and that the hospital has no funds for renovating the building for purely historical purposes. We also know from our own investigation that the building cannot be moved. What we have tried to learn, but have not yet learned from the hospital, is, if they will permit the building to remain and be preserved as an historic landmark if funds can be found for that purpose.

"The questionnaire of the hospital rather misses the point. Nobody favors harboring Benedict Arnold for his treason. The preservation of the house is not to honor treason, but partly to save a landmark connected with one of the most critical periods of the war and to keep in mind the patriotic abhorrence of such conduct; also as a pre-revolutionary building that witnessed many important events in that vicinity.

"You may remember that it was in response to a large public sentiment, expressed through the New York Times, that this Society in 1905 purchased and now owns the place where Andre was executed and the monument which Cyrus Field erected thereon. We added a tablet commemorating Washington's fortitude at that time.

"Most certainly this Society would not have money appropriated by the State for the Crippled Children diverted to preserving the Treason House or any other landmark. If the building can remain standing without interfering with the hospital, and can be renovated and maintained without expense to the hospital, we think it would be desirable to save it."

The active movement for the preservation of the building dates from 1916 when this Society strongly advocated it. Bills for this object were introduced in the Legislature of 1920 and 1922, but failed to pass. (See our Annual Reports for 1916, 1920 and 1922.) An examination of the building having shown that it cannot be moved, the most recent efforts have been directed toward having the building preserved *in situ* and renovated either by means of private subscriptions or a State appropriation for that particular purposes. On February 15, 1925, a meeting of patriotic, civic and fraternal organizations was held in Knights of Columbus Hall, New York City, in advocacy of the project. Mr. L. E. Bonnaud of Thiells, N. Y., presided. Among the protests against the destruction of the building read at the meeting was one from Superintendent L. O. Markham and the teachers of the Haverstraw High

School. Among the speakers were Hon. Walter C. Hamilton of Stony Point, Treasurer of Rockland county; Mrs. Margarette Christie, local historian; and Dr. George A. Leitner, one of the managers of the Orthopedic Hospital. Dr. Leitner said: "The hospital is just as much interested in seeing that the Treason House is retained as a landmark as any other body. The State authorities gave us a year to tear it down and erect our own building. I can promise that we will take no action for a year, so as to give you people plenty of time to ask the State to prevent the razing."

On March 13, 1925, the Hon. Thomas J. Walsh introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1349) appropriating \$2,000 for the repair of the Treason House, and it is pending at the present writing.*

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGES

Castleton Cut-off Bridge

Prior to 1924, the only bridge across the Hudson river south of the bridges at the city of Albany was the railroad bridge at Poughkeepsie, about midway between New York and the Capital. During 1924, two new and important links between the eastern and western shores of the river were completed, one for railroad traffic and one for vehicular traffic.

The first of these is A. H. Smith Memorial bridge of the so-called "Castleton cut-off" of the New York Central railroad over which the first train passed on November 20, 1924. It crosses the river about eight and a half miles south of the Albany railroad station, between the villages of Castleton on the east side and Selkirk on the west side. The object of the bridge and cut-off is two-fold. Heretofore, all the mainline west bound traffic of the New York Central railroad passed through Albany, immediately west of which it was forced to climb a grade of 135 feet, reducing the speed of the trains and requiring extra motive power for the ascent. There was also great congestion in the West Albany freight yards. By the aid of the bridge and twenty-eight miles of track, it is now possible for freight trains to cut "cross lots" below Albany from the tracks by the Hudson river to the tracks of the West Shore railroad leading to the Mohawk Valley, without the delays incident to the former and longer route. The movement of freight is further facilitated by the establishment of a huge freight classification yard at Selkirk with a locomotive terminal, a power plant, and a water pumping station.

The bridge was named after the late A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad Co., who planned the cut-off. It cost \$4,000,000, including approaches, and is about one mile long. The tracks are 150 feet above the water and there is a clearance of 138 feet above high water, which is three feet more than that of the Poughkeepsie bridge. It has two spans, one 600 feet and the

* The bill remained in committee.

other 400 feet long, supported on steel and concrete piers. The channel widths were approved by the War Department, and the pier bases are designed so that ice gorges cannot crush against the supports.

Bear Mountain Bridge

Within a week after the opening of the A. H. Smith Memorial Bridge, the Bear Mountain bridge across the Hudson river between Anthony's Nose on the east bank and Bear Mountain Park on the west bank was dedicated. The opening ceremonies were held on November 26, 1924. It is probable that more people will be conscious of the existence of the latter than are of the former, for the Bear Mountain bridge as designed purposely to accommodate the users of automobiles, while the Castleton Cut-off bridge is intended primarily for freight traffic. The Bear Mountain bridge is of the "suspension" type, with a total length of 2,257 feet, with a clear span between its two steel towers of 1632 feet. The tops of the towers are 350 feet above the water and the bridge has a clearance of 155 feet above the river. The roadway is 193 feet above the river. The suspended bridge structure hangs from two cables eighteen inches in diameter made up of strands of wire which, if laid out singly end to end, would measure 7,252 miles in length. The bridge, which was designed by Mr. Howard Baird, has a holding capacity of thirty times the weight that possibly can be placed upon it. The anchorages are drilled into 100 feet of solid rock on the east bank and eighty feet on the west. The bridge will cost \$4,000,000 and the approaches \$2,000,000 more. Tolls will be collected by the Bear Mountain and Hudson Bridge Company which financed the project.

Mr. E. Roland Harriman, president of the Bridge Company, presided at the dedicatory exercises which included the unveiling by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Dedicated to all who with thought, labor and loyalty have contributed to the construction of the bridge and highway-Bear Mountain Bridge, first highway to span the Hudson south of Albany. Started March 24, 1923; opened Nov. 27, 1924."

While the band of the United States Military Academy at West Point played the national anthem, Mr. Harriman cut the rope across the eastern entrance to the bridge, thus opening it for public use, and about a thousand guests passed over it in automobiles. At the luncheon which followed the unveiling, former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, the principal speaker, made the suggestion that the structure be named the Harriman Memorial Bridge.

New York City Bridge

The subject of a bridge across the Hudson river between Manhattan Island and the New Jersey shore has long been discussed. Prior to his death, twenty-one years ago, Andrew H. Green, the founder of this Society, was member of a commission to plan for

the building of such a bridge. At that time, the vicinity of 57th street was the general location under consideration. As time went on, the building of the McAdoo tunnel and the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the river demonstrated the practicability of such means of communication, and raised the question of the relative merits of bridges and tunnels. The next enterprise took the form of the vehicular tunnel now being built between Manhattan Island in the latitude of Canal street and New Jersey (see page 62). There still remains urgent need for better connections between the city and New Jersey north of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel at 32d street, to accommodate the increasing volume of automobile traffic for which the ferries are at present the only, and very inadequate, means of transportation. In recognition of the need, Hon. A. Spencer Feld of New York City on January 27, 1925, introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 456) and on February 3d Hon. Michael E. Reiburn of New York City introduced in the Senate the corresponding bill (S. 475) authorizing the Port of New York Authority to construct a tunnel or bridge under or across the Hudson river to the New Jersey shore between the Vehicular Tunnel (Holland Tunnel) now under construction at Canal street and 180th street. Public discussion having indicated the possibility that the project might take the form of a bridge having its eastern pier and terminus in Fort Washington Park, this Society formally expressed the hope that some other location which would not injure the park would be selected. On February 18, Hon. John P. Nugent introduced in the Assembly a bill for the same purpose in slightly amended form (A. 1090) locating the tunnel or bridge between Canal and 133d streets, which avoids the objection raised against the Fort Washington Park location. On March 7, Hon. Abraham Grenthal introduced a bill (A. 1543) authorizing the Port Authority to construct a bridge across the Hudson from Manhattan Island, between 170th and 181st streets, and the borough of Fort Lee, N. J. These bills are pending at the present writing.*

STEVENSON SHRINE AT SARANAC

During the closing months of 1924, the Stevenson Society of America, of which Col. Walter Scott of New York City (a Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society) is President, acquired title to the Baker cottage at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in which Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, was once a lodger, and which is now the only Stevenson shrine in this country. The property, which belonged to the estate of the late Andrew J. Baker, was purchased for \$17,500. The house in which Stevenson lived with the Baker family is virtually the same today as when he occupied the room in the left wing. With the growth of the village it was improved with running water and electric lights and maintained

* The Grenthal bill became chapter 211 of the laws of 1925; the others failed to pass.

as a comfortable home for the aged Mr. and Mrs. Baker with whom the writer spent nearly a year. For a number of years, the Stevenson Society kept open as a shrine the room that had been occupied by the author, through a rental arrangement with the Baker family, and during this period it was visited by thousands of admirers. With the expiration of this agreement in the fall of 1923 a new arrangement was not reached and the room was vacated. The collection of *Stevensoniana*, formerly kept in his room at the cottage, was moved to the vaults of a local bank and the room at the cottage closed to visitors.

The death of Mr. Baker early in 1924 followed by that of Mrs. Baker a few weeks later left the cottage without an occupant and it was leased for the summer to a private family. When the lease expired, negotiations for the purchase of the property was started.

In buying the cottage the officers of the Society plan to establish it as a place where the accumulation of *Stevensoniana* may be suitably housed amid surroundings intimately associated with Stevenson himself. Plans for the proper care and maintenance of the building have been completed and arrangements made to have a caretaker employed to extend courtesies to visitors. Included in the purchase are desks, a bed and books used by Stevenson. Acquisition of the entire Baker estate with the extra house and barn will provide a means of income making the institution at least partially self-supporting.

GIFTS FOR SCENIC BEAUTY

Prospect Mountain for State Park

From time to time this Society has taken pleasure in reporting gifts made by its members for scenic, historic and recreational purposes which, with other known but unpublished gifts for similar objects, now amount to about \$6,400,000. Three of the latest evidences of this generous public spirit have come from Hon. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs, Col. Henry W. Sackett of New York City and Hon. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca.

Mr. Peabody's gift is embodied in a bill (introductory No. 1101) introduced in the Assembly on February 18, 1925, by Hon. Richard J. Bolton of Hague, N. Y., accepting a deed of certain land in the town of Caldwell, Warren county, known as Prospect Mountain. By the terms of the act, the property is to be under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission for a public park, but although situated in a Forest Preserve county, it is not to become a part of the Forest Preserve. The reason for this exception is that lands belonging to the Forest Preserve come under the restrictions of section 7 of article VII of the State Constitution which require that the lands of the Forest Preserve shall be preserved as wild forest land; they cannot be leased, sold or exchanged, nor can the trees thereon be removed or destroyed. The act accepting Prospect Mountain provides that it shall forever remain open to the public

for the enjoyment of the scenic and natural beauties of the premises, and receive such improvement or development, by the erection of buildings, roads, highways, railroads and other structures as the Legislature may determine. It also authorizes the Conservation Commission to lease part or all the premises on such terms and conditions as it may determine not inconsistent with the reasonable use of the park by the public, provided any such lease shall first have been approved by the Attorney-General as to its form.*

Prospect Mountain is a splendid addition to the public recreational grounds of the State. It is situated directly west of the south end of Lake George, its summit, 2,021 feet high, being only about a mile and three-quarters from the lakeside. It is readily reached by a short drive from Lake George village at the lake-end, and the mountain may be climbed on foot or ascended by a cable railway about a mile and three-quarters long. The top commands a superb prospect of lake and mountain scenery and overlooks a region full of historical associations with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Cornell Campus Gorges

In April, 1924, announcement was made that Col. Henry W. Sackett of New York City, First Vice-President of this Society and a Trustee of Cornell University, had made an initial gift of \$10,000 for the improvement and beautification of the Fall creek and Cascadilla Gorges bordering the Cornell University campus. In addition to the appropriate expressions of appreciation by the University, the Common Council of the City of Ithaca adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Ithaca takes this means of expressing its appreciation in behalf of the city for the donation to Cornell University in the interest of improving and opening to the public of Cascadilla and Fall Creek gorges, as a contribution toward beautifying and making accessible these attractive features in Ithaca's life."

Col. Sackett's gift elicited many interesting expressions, personal and editorial, as to the relative value of gifts for different purposes in connection with an educational institution. One of the officers of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society expressed the following views which may be quoted as being generally applicable to similar situations.

"Upon reflection, anyone interested in Cornell University cannot fail to appreciate the far-reaching and beneficent effect of such a gift. What is a University? And what is it that a graduate remembers after he has left it? A University is more than an institution of book learning—it is a great physical, intellectual and spiritual composite. It is the buildings and campus, the faculty and student fellowship, the traditions, experiences and impressions of the university life. It is a great entity of body, mind and soul,

* The bill remained in committee.

and whatever adds to the loveliness of any of these elements adds to the vital beauty of the university for those who come within its influence.

"The writer has long had a theory that men and women should have their first great experiences of various kinds in the midst of such environment and under such conditions as shall give them ever afterward happy associations of ideas with those experiences. One should hear a great opera, or see a wonderful work of art or nature, or visit a famous place under such conditions as will perpetuate the happiest memories. College life is one of life's great experiences. It is had only once. Its memories and impressions, good or bad, abide for one's remaining years. It is a period of more than intellectual cultivation. It is a time for storing up happy memories for the future. To the extent that Col. Sackett's gift helps to beautify the University environment, it helps to beautify the everlasting memories of Alma Mater, and to make Cornellians better Cornellians and better citizens.

"This subject recalls an address delivered twelve years ago by Mons. H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice of Belgium, on the occasion of the official installation of the Section of Sites of the Belgian Royal Commission of Monuments. King Albert was among those present. Mons. Wiart spoke of the influence of landscape on patriotic attachment to one's country. He said that when men went beyond the frontiers and thought about their country, the image which came to their minds was not that of men engaged in parliamentary debates or writing in their offices. They thought, rather, of the edifices which their ancestors had left as testimonials of their feeling and their art—old towers, old belfries, old roof-trees which existed in the hearts of their cities, and of the vast stretches of fields or forests, the undulations of the hills, the currents of the rivers, the villages scattered along the highways, the Flemish farmhouse of white brick hooded with red tiles, the Walloon house of gray stones, with its roof of slate, and the church spires which dotted the horizon. If the Commission wished to teach children love of country, he advised it to make them acquainted with their beautiful and varied country.

"What Mons. Wiart said is apposite to Col. Sackett's gift. It will make memories of Cornell more beautiful and it will strengthen the patriotic attachment of Cornellians to their dear mother."

Buttermilk Falls Reservation

The third gift by a member of this Society and a member of its Board of Trustees, made during the past year, is that of Buttermilk Falls and 164 acres along Buttermilk Creek two miles south of Ithaca by Hon. Robert H. Treman of that city. We have previously reported Mr. Treman's gift to the State of the beautiful Enfield Falls Reservation about four miles southwest of Ithaca and his gifts for the protection of the Cornell University campus; and in our last Report foreshadowed his most recent gift of Buttermilk

Liberty Monument

Falls Park. The consummation of the last named gift was announced in May, 1924, when it was stated that the property had been conveyed to the State. Eight parcels of land in the towns of Ithaca and Danby are included in the deed executed by Mr. and Mrs. Treman. The land is continuous from the union of Buttermilk Creek with the Inlet to a point one-quarter of a mile upstream from Scott's Reservoir. In connection with this gift Mr. and Mrs. Treman also donated to the state a strip of land one-half a mile long and 66 feet wide on the east side of Inlet Valley for use as a future public highway.

The new park is administered by the Finger Lakes State Park Commission of which Mr. Treman is President and which also administers the Enfield Falls Reservation and other State Parks in that region.

On the occasion of this announcement, the Common Council of Ithaca adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Ithaca, in behalf of the residents of the city, extends to Robert H. Treman and his wife an expression of gratitude and appreciation for their generous donation to the State and their substantial contribution in making available to the public this feature of the life and surroundings of Ithaca."

LIBERTY MONUMENT AT TICONDEROGA

On August 16, 1924, the Liberty Monument presented to the town of Ticonderoga, N. Y., by Mr. Horace A. Moses was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of a committee of which Senator Mortimer Y. Ferris of that town was chairman. The monument, designed by Mr. Charles Keck of New York City, has a total height of about twenty feet. The short round column which forms the lower part of the monument is surrounded by four figures appropriately costumed typifying Indian, Colonial, French and British warriors, the first carrying a tomahawk and the other three rifles. On top of the column is a colossal figure of Liberty. Between the Indian and the Colonist is inscribed:

Champlain-Iroquois
1609

Montcalm-Abercrombie
1758

Amherst-Bourlamaque
1759

Ethan Allen-De la Place
1775

Burgoyne-St. Clair
1777

Powell-Brown
1777

"Lulled are the Passions and the Pain;
The Legend and the Race Remain."

Between the figures of the French and British soldiers is inscribed:

For Hastening to Set
A Crown of Freedom
On This New Land We Lie
Possessed of Praise
That Grows Not Old

And Here Were Men
Coequal With Their Fate
Who Did Great Things
Unconscious They
Were Great

The dedicatory program included the singing of the national anthem by school children; a responsive reading, followed by an invocation by Rev. Charles McKernon, an historical address by Mr. Frank B. Wickes of Ticonderoga; the presentation of the monument by Mr. Horace A. Moses; the unveiling of the monument by Miss Madeleine Moses; the singing of "America;" the acceptance of the monument by Mr. Frank Moses, Supervisor of the town of Ticonderoga, and an address on "Ticonderoga's Contribution to History and Industry" by Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass., formerly of Ticonderoga. The G. A. R. veterans and widows of G. A. R. veterans were guests of honor and the Ticonderoga band furnished the music.

HERKIMER HOMESTEAD

Bill to Change Its Jurisdiction

On January 26, 1925, Hon. Henry G. Shackno introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 275) and on March 3d Hon. Peter J. Hamill introduced in the Assembly the corresponding bill (A. 1443) to amend the Public Buildings Law in relation to the management and maintenance of the Herkimer Homestead in Danube, Herkimer county. It proposes to abolish the present board of commissioners of the Herkimer Homestead and substitute therefor a committee of five members of the Steuben Society of America and a committee of five members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This measure grows out of an earlier change in the management of this historic property during the World War. The Homestead was acquired by the State pursuant to Chapter 217 of the Laws of 1913 and placed in the custody of a committee composed of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the German-American Alliance. In 1918, the Legislature passed a law, approved by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, transferring the property to the custody of a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor, thus eliminating the German-American Alliance. In 1919, the Steuben Society was organized by citizens of German origin and in 1923 a bill was introduced to transfer the Herkimer Homestead to the care of a committee composed of mem-

bers of that Society and Daughters of the American Revolution—a bill similar to that now pending in the Legislature—but it did not pass. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society sees no reason for the proposed change and trusts that the pending bill will not pass.* Interesting details concerning the Herkimer Homestead and the Steuben Society will be found in our 23d and 28th Annual Reports and in the Annual Reports therein cited.

ERIE CANAL CENTENNIAL

Following the recommendation made by this Society to Governor Smith, as recorded in our last Annual Report, and his special message to the Legislature, the Legislature enacted Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1924 authorizing the appointment of a commission to arrange for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Erie Canal, which will occur in October, 1925. Pursuant to this act the following commissioners were appointed: By the Governor, Hon. George Clinton of Buffalo, Hon. William J. Roche of Troy, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz of New York City; by the President pro tem, of the Senate, Senators Robert C. Lacey of Buffalo, John P. Ryan of Troy and Theodore Douglas Robinson of Mohawk; and by the Speaker of the Assembly, Assemblymen Gilbert L. Lewis of Rochester, William J. Hickey of Buffalo, and Alfred J. Kennedy of Whitestone.

In order that the celebration may take place at a time when the grain traffic on the canal will be light, and in order that the commission may have more time for preparation, the commission has recommended that the celebration be held in the early summer of 1926, a time not historically inconsistent, as the commercial use of the canal did not really begin until 1826. The commission has also recommended that that body be enlarged by the addition of 200 citizens to be appointed by the Governor, and a bill has been introduced in the present Legislature by Senator Hickey (S. 1141) and by Assemblyman Kennedy (A. 1371) to carry out that recommendation. The bill appropriates \$150,000 for the celebration, which will be educational and ceremonial in character and will include literary entertainments, sports and pageants. The latter will include a water pageant in the canal.†.

* The bill remained in committee.

† The bill failed to pass.

BILL TO TAX OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

For many years this Society had advocated the taxation of outdoor signs as a means for reducing the billboard nuisance as well as for providing a legitimate revenue for the State and municipalities; and in our former Annual Reports will be found many references to the subject indexed under "Billboards," "Signs and Billboards," "Outdoor Advertising," etc. To continue the record, we note that on January 29, Hon. Louis A. Cuvillier introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 566) "to amend the Tax Law in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on out-of-door advertising." It is a bill of eleven pages. After defining the advertising devices which come under the contemplation of the bill, and exempting certain signs relating to business conducted on the premises, highway and railroad signs, etc., it imposes an annual tax of five cents a square foot on the taxable advertisements. It prescribes the mode of computing and collecting the tax; and provides that the proceeds shall be paid into the general fund of the city, village or town in which the advertisement is located. The Mayor of a city, the President of a village, or a Supervisor of a town may appoint an officer to enforce the law. The bill is pending at this writing.*

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Complete List

Following is a complete list of National Parks and National Monuments, with their location, the dates of their creation, and their areas in acres. The status of some has been changed from that of a National Monument to that of a National Park since the date here given. A National Park is created by act of Congress. A National Monument is proclaimed by the President under the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, known as the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. In the following list, the National Parks and Monuments designated by an asterisk (*) are administered by the Department of the Interior; those designated by a dagger (†) are administered by the Department of Agriculture; and those designated by a double dagger (§) are administered by the Department of War.

* The bill remained in committee.

National Parks in General

National Parks

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Acres</i>
†Antietam Battlefield.....	Maryland.....	1890	50
†Chicamauga and Chattanooga..	Georgia and Tennessee...	1890	6,543
*Crater Lake.....	Oregon.....	1902	159,360
*General Grant.....	California.....	1890	2,536
†Gettysburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	1895	2,451
*Glacier.....	Montana.....	1910	981,681
*Grand Canyon.....	Arizona.....	1908	613,120
†Guilford Court House.....	North Carolina.....	1917	125
*Hot Springs.....	Arkansas.....	1832	912
*Hawaii.....	Hawaii.....	1916	118,695
*Lafayette.....	Maine.....	1916	5,289
*Lassen Volcanic.....	California.....	1907	79,561
†Lincoln's Birthplace.....	Kentucky.....	1916	1
*Mesa Verde.....	Colorado.....	1906	48,966
*Mount McKinley.....	Alaska.....	1917	1,692,800
*Mount Rainier.....	Washington.....	1899	207,360
*Platt.....	Oklahoma.....	1902	848
*Rocky Mountain.....	Colorado.....	1915	253,982
*Sequoia.....	California.....	1890	161,597
†Shiloh.....	Tennessee.....	1894	3,546
*Sully's Hill.....	North Dakota.....	1904	780
Utah.....	Utah.....	1924	8,080
†Vicksburg.....	Mississippi.....	1898	1,323
*Wind Cave.....	South Dakota.....	1903	10,899
*Yellowstone.....	Wyoming, Idaho, Mont..	1872	2,142,720
*Yosemite.....	California.....	1890	719,802
*Zion.....	Utah.....	1909	76,800

National Monuments

*Aztec Ruin.....	New Mexico.....	1923	5
†Bandelier.....	New Mexico.....	1916	22,075
†Big Hole Battlefield.....	Montana.....	1910	5
†Bryce Canyon.....	Utah..... (see Utah National Park)		
†Cabrillo.....	California.....	1913	1
*Capulin Mountain.....	New Mexico.....	1916	681
*Carlsbad Cave.....	New Mexico.....	1923	719
*Casa Grande.....	Arizona.....	1892	480
†Castle Pinckney.....	South Carolina.....	1924	4
*Chaco Canyon.....	New Mexico.....	1907	20,629
†Chiricahua.....	Arizona.....	1924	4,480
*Colorado.....	Colorado.....	1911	13,883
*Craters of the Moon.....	Idaho.....	1924	24,960
†Devil's Postpile.....	California.....	1911	800
*Devil's Tower.....	Wyoming.....	1906	1,152
*Dinosaur.....	Utah.....	1915	80
*El Morro.....	New Mexico.....	1906	240
†Fort Marion.....	Florida.....	1924	18
†Fort Matanzas.....	Florida.....	1924	1
†Fort Pulaski.....	Georgia.....	1924	20
†Fort Wood.....	New York.....	1924	3
*Fossil Cycad.....	South Dakota.....	1923	320
†Gila Cliff Dwellings.....	New Mexico.....	1907	160
*Glacier Bay.....	Alaska.....	1925	1,164,800
*Gran Quivira.....	New Mexico.....	1909	560
*Hovenweep.....	Colorado, Utah.....	1923	286
†Jewel Cave.....	South Dakota.....	1908	1,280
*Katmai.....	Alaska.....	1918	1,087,990
†Lehman Caves.....	Nevada.....	1922	593

National Parks in General

125

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Acres</i>
*Lewis & Clark Cavern.....	Montana.....	1908	160
*Montezuma Castle.....	Arizona.....	1906	160
†Mound City Group.....	Ohio.....	1923	
†Mount Olympus.....	Washington.....	1909	299,370
*Muir Woods.....	California.....	1908	426
*Natural Bridges.....	Utah.....	1908	2,740
*Navajo.....	Arizona.....	1909	360
†Old Kasaan.....	Alaska.....	1916	39
†Oregon Caves.....	Oregon.....	1909	480
*Papago Saguaro.....	Arizona.....	1914	1,940
*Palm Canyon.....	California.....	1922	1,600
*Petrified Forest.....	Arizona.....	1906	25,625
*Pinnacles.....	California.....	1908	2,980
*Pipe Spring.....	Arizona.....	1923	40
*Rainbow Bridge.....	Utah.....	1910	160
*Scott's Bluff.....	Nebraska.....	1919	1,894
*Shoshone Cavern.....	Wyoming.....	1909	210
*Sitka.....	Alaska.....	1910	57
†Timpanogos Cave.....	Utah.....	1922	250
†Tonto.....	Arizona.....	1907	640
*Tumacacori.....	Arizona.....	1908	10
*Verendrye.....	North Dakota.....	1917	253
†Walnut Canyon.....	Arizona.....	1915	960
†Wheeler.....	Colorado.....	1908	300
*Wupatki.....	Arizona.....	1924	2,234
*Yucca House.....	Colorado.....	1919	10

Changes in National Parks and Monuments

Compared with the list printed in our last Annual Report, the foregoing list shows the following changes.

Utah National Park takes the place of Bryce Canyon National Monument, the latter having been changed to a National Park with the new name by act of Congress approved June 7, 1924.

One new National Monument of the first magnitude and several smaller ones have been added, namely, Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska, proclaimed February 26, 1925; Wupatki National Monument in Arizona proclaimed in 1924; Chiricahua National Monument in Arizona, proclaimed April 18, 1924; Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho proclaimed May 2, 1924; and five small National Monuments in military reservations all proclaimed October 15, 1924, namely, Castle Pinckney in South Carolina, Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas in Florida, Fort Pulaski in Georgia, and Fort Wood in New York, the last named including the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

There have been small changes in the areas of Lafayette and Rocky Mountain National Parks and of half a dozen National Monuments, due either to actual changes in area or apparent changes due to more accurate surveys.

Increased Number of Visitors

In the foregoing list are named 81 National Parks and Monuments. Many of them are remote and difficult of access; but statistics of 19 National Parks and 19 National Monuments show that 1,670,908 persons visited them in 1924, compared with 1,493,712 in 1923, and about 800,000 five years ago. The most popular National

Parks in 1924 were the Rocky Mountain, with 224,211 visitors; Hot Springs, with 164,175; Mt. Rainier, with 161,473; Yellowstone, with 144,158; Platt, with 134,874; Grand Canyon, with 108,256, and Yosemite, with 105,894. The most popular National Monument was Muir Woods, with 92,391 visitors. Had it not been for the foot and mouth disease in California, with its resultant quarantines, and the exaggerated reports of forest fires in national park States, a much larger increase would have been shown. While train travel to the parks showed a decrease, there was a marked increase in motor travel.

The number of private automobiles entering fifteen National Parks in 1924 was 315,916. The receipts in 1924 from licenses for automobiles and motorcycles on the improved roads of eight National Parks — Yellowstone, Sequoia, Yosemite, General Grant, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, Mesa Verde and Glacier — amounted to \$413,876.00. Licenses are not required in some parks on account of the small road mileage and the unimproved condition of the roads.

The general financial statistics of the National Parks indicate that they are gradually becoming self-supporting. Last year Crater Lake Park was more than self-supporting, the total revenues for the year ending June 30, 1924, being \$35,708.18, while the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1 was \$30,700. The total revenues from the national parks and monuments last year amounted to \$663,886.32, which is over \$150,000 more than the 1923 revenues, and over one-third of the amount appropriated for either the 1924 or 1925 fiscal years. When the necessary road improvements have been made and adequate administrative quarters installed in the parks, smaller appropriations will probably be asked for, while the revenues will greatly increase.

THREE NEW NATIONAL PARKS PROPOSED

Isle Royale, Michigan

In 1924, Mr. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, strongly recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the creation of a National Park on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, off the Michigan shore. This island, measuring 45 miles long and 9 miles wide, lies north of the Keweenaw Peninsula in north latitude 48° and west longitude 89°. It is virtually a virgin wilderness and is said to be ideally situated for recreation. The virgin forest, prolific flora, including rare specimens of orchids, and the wild life of the island make its permanent preservation of utmost importance, according to Mr. Mather. A number of moose were observed and photographed when he was there, the animals being fearless, having never been shot at by a man. A herd of 1,800 moose is reported on the island as well as nearly 400 woodland caribou. Innumerable wild fowl and migratory birds visit Isle Royale for breeding purposes. Nearly a score of attractive harbors, over 21 inland lakes, and a number of splendid, swift-flowing trout streams make of Isle Royale a fisherman's paradise.

Shenandoah National Park

In 1924, the Secretary of the Interior appointed Congressman Henry W. Temple of Pennsylvania, Mr. William C. Gregg of New Jersey, Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey of Massachusetts, Col. Glenn S. Smith of Washington and Major William A. Welch of New York a committee to inquire into the desirability of establishing one or more National Parks in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. The committee spent eight months studying the subject, and on December 12, 1924, presented a report to Secretary Work recommending the establishment of two National Parks, namely, the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The proposed Shenandoah National Park includes a stretch of the Blue Ridge Mountain about 65 miles long and from ten to fifteen miles wide, on the east side of the Shenandoah Valley between the latitude of Charlottesville and Port Royal. It is a mountain-top area of more than 600 square miles of virgin forests at altitudes of from 3000 to 4500 feet. One peak, called Stony Man, is 4031 feet high; Hawks Bill is 4066 feet high, and Great Fork Mountain 4500 feet high. White Oak Canyon is one of a score of picturesque gorges furrowing the mountain sides. The stream in White Oak Canyon drops 2500 feet in four miles. The mountains are clothed with a great variety of trees, including hemlock, spruce, pine, oak, sycamore, poplar, ash, hickory, beech, birch, locust, tulip, wild cherry, dog-wood, etc., etc. Laurel grows everywhere and rhododendron in a few thickets of very large size. The scenery is bold and rugged and the prospects from the mountain-tops are magnificent.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The second National Park recommended by Secretary Work's committee embraces that section of the Unakas called the Great Smoky Mountains on the boundary ridge between North Carolina and Tennessee. It presents the Appalachian topography in a far different grouping of elements from that offered by the proposed Shenandoah National Park, and on a scale of surpassing grandeur. Its peaks are higher, its valleys deeper, its groupings of summits vastly tumbled and more magnificent. Between Pigeon river on the north and Little Tennessee river on the south, the Great Smokies measure a little more than 60 miles, and are by far the loftiest and roughest part of the Appalachian system. Altitudes vary from 2000 to more than 6600 feet. Several miles of the central ridge rise above 6000 feet, and three peaks exceed 6600 feet. Mr. Horace Kephart gives the following heights for eleven notable peaks: Clingman's Dome, 6680 feet; Mount Guyot, 6636 feet; Mount Le Conte, 6600 feet; Richland Balsam, 6540 feet; Waterrock Knob, 6400 feet; Mount Collins, 6400 feet; Jones Knob, 6300 feet; Lone Bald, 6016 feet; Cold Spring Knob, 6010 feet; Rough Butt Bald, 6010 feet; Reinhart Knob, 6000 feet. In addition to

which he cites seven others unnamed, totaling eighteen mountains 6000 feet or more in altitude. Above 5000 feet, spruce occurs in dense stands on the levels, excluding the sun, and clinging to the sides of sharp slopes, together with oaks, chestnuts and many other hardwoods. Below 5000 feet, balsam is prominent, and on the lower levels the forests become exceedingly rich in variety, size and luxuriance.

DESCRIPTION OF EVERY PARK AND MONUMENT

For the first time, we believe, in any single volume, we give in the following pages a brief description of every listed National Park and National Monument, arranged in alphabetical order by States. For the information here given, we are largely indebted to the bulletins and publicity circulars of the National Park Service. Concerning some of them the United States Government has published one or more pamphlets and maps. Readers desiring further information in regard to any of them are advised to consult the list on pages 124, 125 preceding, ascertain from the marks preceding each line by what department the park or monument is administered, and address their inquiries to that department at Washington, D. C. Inquiries concerning those administered by the Department of the Interior should be addressed to "The Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C." Inquiries concerning those administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of War should be addressed to "The Secretary of Agriculture" and "The Secretary of War" respectively in care of those Departments. The National Park Service has a very well developed bureau from which information concerning railroad and other approaches to the parks and monuments can be obtained.

ALASKA

Glacier Bay National Monument

Glacier Bay National Monument was proclaimed by President Coolidge on February 26, 1925. It embraces an area of about 1,164,800 acres on the southern coast of Alaska about 150 miles northwest of Sitka. Glacier Bay is 20 miles wide and 40 miles long and is sentineled by snow clad mountains furrowed by deep ravines and precipitous gorges. The reservation includes three peaks more than 15,000 feet high, Mounts Fairweather, Perouse and Crillon, and eleven immense perpetual fields of ice, including the famous Great and Muir glaciers. The New York Sun of March 7, 1925, says that the interest of scientists "centers in Muir Glacier, one of the largest and best known of the Alaskan glaciers, which was named after John Muir, by whom it was discovered in 1878. This ice stream flows down the slopes of Mount Fairweather and enters Glacier Bay as a palisade of ice about 200 feet high and two miles long. Its submarine base reaches down almost 800 feet and is an

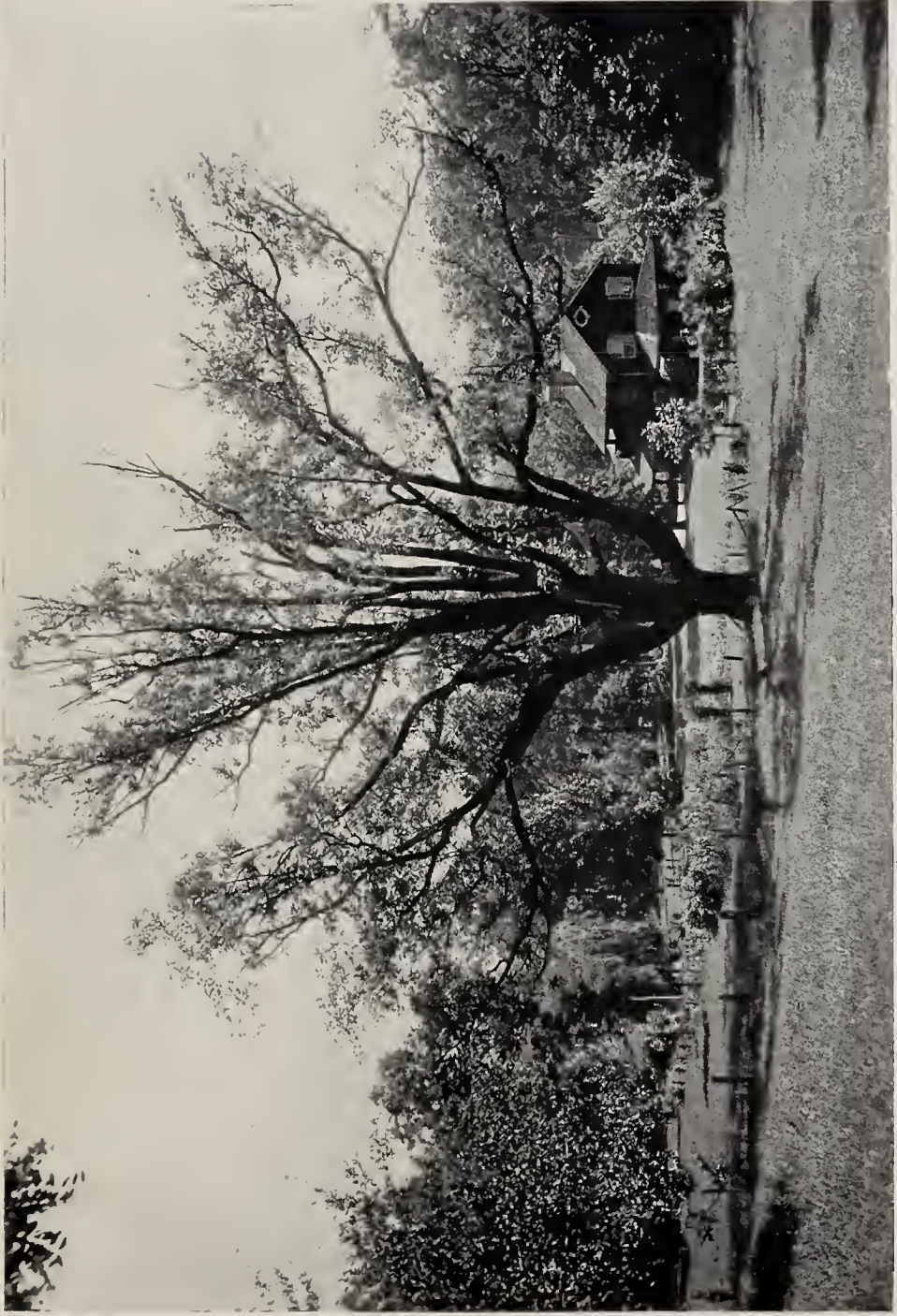


Plate 8

DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK, HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Ancient "Treaty Oak" and Forge cottage

See page 70

evidence of the depth of the bay. Its great wall of ice forms a barrier across the head of this body of water. Scientists see in the ice fields of this region an unusual opportunity for the study of the origin and movement of glaciers, and they have for several years urged the preservation of the region as a national reserve."

The President's proclamation describes the boundaries of the new National Monument as beginning at the most southerly point of North Marble Island in approximate latitude $58^{\circ} 40'$ north and approximate longitude $136^{\circ} 4'$ west and running thence southeasterly to the most westerly point of the largest island at the entrance of Bear Track Cove in approximate latitude $58^{\circ} 34'$ north and approximate longitude $135^{\circ} 56'$ west; thence following the mean high water line of the southerly shore to the most easterly point of that island; thence east on a parallel of latitude to the crest of the divide between the waters of Bear Track Cove and Bartlett Cove; thence northeasterly along this divide to the summit of the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Glacier Bay; thence northerly along this divide to the crest of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; thence northerly and westerly along this divide to the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the International Boundary line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather; thence southeasterly to the summit of Mt. Lituya; thence easterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the waters of Glacier Bay and Icy Strait to the summit of Mt. La Perouse; thence easterly across Brady Glacier to the summit of the mountain marked 4480 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306 in approximate latitude $50^{\circ} 33'$ north and approximate longitude $136^{\circ} 38'$ west; thence northeasterly to the summit of the mountain marked 4030 on that chart in approximate latitude $58^{\circ} 34'$ north and approximate longitude $136^{\circ} 33'$ west; thence northeasterly to the most southerly point on the north shore of Geikie Inlet; thence northeasterly following the mean high water line of this shore to the most easterly point of land at the entrance of Geikie Inlet, thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,820 square miles.

The National Park Service informs us that the monument was created on the petition of the Ecological Society of America and the endorsement of the National Geographic Society, these organizations pointing out that the Glacier Bay district presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacier behavior, the resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests. The region also contains a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas and bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice that should be preserved in their natural condition. The new monument is also of historic interest having been visited since the early voyage of Vancouver in 1794, by explorers and scientists who left valuable records of such visits and explorations. In 1924 approximately 2,560,000 acres were withdrawn by

executive order from the public domain in this section of Alaska pending the determination as to what portion of it should be included in the proposed Glacier Bay National Monument. The President's proclamation of Feb. 26, 1925 fixing the size at 1,820 square miles will result in the vacating of the previous order, and lands not included in the new monument will be open to homestead settlement, mineral, and other development.

Katmai National Monument

Katmai National Monument, comprising 1,087,990 acres, is situated near the base of the Alaska Peninsula on the southern shore of Alaska, bordering Shelikof Strait. It lies in a volcanic belt which has shown extraordinary activity during recent years, and is the largest and most spectacular of the National Monuments. It includes Mount Katmai, which in 1912 gave vent to a violent eruption, during which several cubic miles of material were emitted. The most picturesque feature of the monument is the mountain-encircled Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in the northwestern portion of the reservation. For over 15 miles down this valley, which measures nine miles at its greatest width, the ground is broken open, giving vent to several million fumaroles or little volcanoes, from which rise jets of steam. Some of the jets throw their steam over a thousand feet into the air, and hundreds of others go up to a distance of five hundred feet, all merging above the valley into one titanic cloud. These fumaroles are surrounded by deposits tinted in all the shades of the rainbow. In many places the ground is too hot to walk upon. Scientists say that this valley is an example of what the geyser basin of Yellowstone Park was when the Yellowstone's volcanoes first ceased their activity. In addition to the volcanic phenomena, the surrounding region contains some magnificent lake and mountain scenery.

Mount McKinley National Park

Mount McKinley National Park, containing 1,692,800 acres, ranks second only to the Yellowstone Park in size among the National Parks. Its distinguishing feature is its namesake peak, the loftiest mountain in North America, which has an altitude of 20,300 feet and is situated in north latitude 63° and west longitude 150°. The snow-capped mountain is an awe-inspiring spectacle. There are higher peaks in the Himalayas which do not seem so high because they are seen from valleys which have an altitude of from seven to ten thousand feet, while Mount McKinley rises abruptly from valleys having an altitude of 3000 feet or less. The visitor to Mount McKinley looks up more than seventeen thousand feet to the double peak, the upper fourteen thousand feet of which are covered with perpetual snow. The northern slopes of the park are characterized by broad valleys, covered with forests, dotted with lakes, and inhabited by enormous herds of caribou. Its southern plateau is a wilderness of perpetual winter, through which glaciers of great length and mass

flow into the valleys of the south. The park is a great natural game preserve. The caribou are often seen in herds of twelve or fifteen hundred; and as many as five hundred mountain sheep have been seen in a single day of ordinary travel. The park also abounds with Alaskan bear of great size, and many other wild species.

Old Kasaan National Monument

Old Kasaan National Monument is situated upon the northern shore of Skowl Arm, on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, and within its 39 acres contains the remains of the Haida Indian village commonly known as Old Kasaan. The village was abandoned about 1907, and to preserve the remains, which are of unusual ethnologic, scientific and educational interest, it was proclaimed a National Monument in 1916. The relics of Indian occupation include about fifty totem poles, one of which is exceedingly fine and five of which are very good, the others being classed as ordinary. Even more interesting and important than the totem poles are eight large and nearly square buildings which are constructed according to the peculiar plan of the Haida Indians and which, it is believed, are the best specimens of Haida architecture in existence. The largest of these buildings is about 40 by 60 feet in size and is made entirely of round, split and carved timbers. There are also several Indian graves, with monuments and small grave houses.

Sitka National Monument

Sitka National Monument is an area of 57 acres of great natural beauty, located on Sitka Bay in southeastern Alaska. It includes the site of the ancient village of the Kik-Siti Indians, who in 1802 fortified themselves here after their massacre of the Russians and defended themselves until the decisive "Battle of Alaska" in 1804, when the Russians established their supremacy in southeastern Alaska over the Indian tribes. The principal objects of interest here are 16 totem poles. To understand them, however, one must be familiar with the history of the family each totem represents. These poles had a very important function in the primitive social system, having carved on them, in addition to the family emblem, figures to immortalize any historic events in the family life as well as the noble deeds of its members. A custom of these Indians required that the members of any family were bound to provide shelter for any traveling member of the same family, and the totem pole before the door of a cabin told the traveler whether or not he would find a welcome there. Several of the totem poles in the Sitka Monument are unequalled as relics of the work of the savage genealogists of the Alaskan tribes. They are of red cedar and are gayly painted. Where vandalism has occurred, Indian workmen have repainted them as nearly as possible in their original colors. Another interesting feature of the National Monument is the witch-tree, an object of awe and veneration to present-day Indians. The Indians of other days held their weird trials for witchcraft, and on this tree the victims were hanged. The monument also contains some beautiful forests.

ARIZONA

Casa Grande National Monument

Casa Grande National Monument of 480 acres is situated in the western part of Pinal county, in southern Arizona, not far from Casa Grande station on the Southern Pacific railroad. The Spanish name of Casa Grande means "great house" and the distinguishing feature of the reservation is a burnt-out, dismantled group of solid adobe walls of a great building which was at one time four stories high. The standing walls are six feet thick at their base. The first recorded European to visit this section was Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, builder of the Tumacacori Mission, who passed here in 1694 and wrote a description of the ruins, which then must have been standing for over two centuries in about the same condition as that in which they are found today. In addition to the great building there are many ruins of other prehistoric dwellings, the whole indicating a remarkable record of advancement in the architecture of these early builders. The history of the rise and fall of the civilization which built and inhabited Casa Grande is only conjectural, but it is believed that when these people came into the valley they were nomads. Their first step was the construction of an irrigation system, the remains of which are still plainly visible. Then came the problem of housing and finally the need of defensive construction for protection from their enemies. The multi-story house, of which Casa Grande is the highest development, is thought to have been evolved as a defensive measure. When the valley people were at their most prosperous stage there were probably between 8,000 and 15,000 of them in the Gila and Salt River Valleys. They farmed extensively, raising cotton and corn, made baskets and pottery of a good quality, used stone, wood, and bone tools, and sea shells for decorations and ceremonies, and in general may be said to have lived in the late stages of the Stone Age. It is probable raiding Apaches became too strong for the valley dwellers until at last they decided to abandon the country. This began possibly 700 or 600 year ago; and as the improvement in wall construction, as indicated by the ruins, was probably developed over a period of not less than 1,200 years, this civilization apparently began about 1900 or 2000 years ago.

Chiricahua National Monument

Chiricahua National Monument, proclaimed by President Coolidge April 18, 1924, contains 4,480 acres and is situated in the Chiricahua mountains in the northeastern quarter of Cochise county, which is the southeasternmost county of Arizona. It is distinguished by the natural formations called the Pinnacles, which, the President's proclamation declares, are of great scientific interest. It is situated within one of the several detached sections of the Coronado National Forest, but, while the creation of the National Monument is not intended to prevent the use of the National Forest for forest purposes,

the National Monument is declared to "be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden."

Grand Canyon National Park

Grand Canyon National Park comprises 613,120 acres bordering upon the Colorado river in the northern part of Coconino county, in northern Arizona, approximately in latitude $36^{\circ} 15'$ north and longitude 112° west. It contains the greatest eroded canyon in the known world. The Grand Canyon gorge is 217 miles long, a mile deep, and measures about fifteen miles from rim to rim. It impresses the visitor not only by its enormous dimensions and the realization of the vast expanse of time required for the cutting of the gorge by running water but also by its many colored rocks, the infinite variety of its natural sculptures, and the extraordinary atmospheric effects under varying meteorological conditions. The formations exposed in the walls may be roughly described as follows, reading from top to bottom:

- 1000 feet of Aubrey limestone, containing much gypsum, great beds of white alabaster, chert, agates and cornelians.
- 800 feet of gray and bright red sandstone in alternating strata, with thin seams of iron.
- 1600 feet of limestone painted red by iron impregnated waters from above.
- 700 feet of bedded sandstones and limestones, some of which are massive and some lying in thin strata.
- 500 feet of sandstones of a greenish hue, mottled with brown and black iron stains.
- 800 feet of quartzites, usually in thin beds of many colors.
- 800 feet of black gneiss, slates and schists, greatly implicated and traversed by dikes of granite.

Owing to the various degrees of hardness of these rocks, they have been eroded by the elements into many fantastic shapes, the upper thousand feet being characterized by pinnacles, spires and domes which, in a misty perspective, look like the artificial works of some cyclopean race of beings. As indicated by the brief stratigraphic description above, the colors are extremely brilliant, and the writer of these pages has yet to hear of a visitor to the Grand Canyon who was ever disappointed at the sight. Fortunately it is one of the most accessible of the great natural wonders of the United States, the railroad carrying the tourist to within a few hundred feet of the rim. (See our last Annual Report for description of exploration tours through the canyon.)

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Montezuma Castle National Monument is a tract of 160 acres in the northeastern part of Yavapai county, Arizona, approximately in latitude $34^{\circ} 37'$ north and longitude $111^{\circ} 50'$ west. It contains a true cliff dwelling built in the face of a vertical cliff about 80 feet high. The castle was not all erected at one time, but shows at least

three stages of building. Neither was it built under the direction of one manager or foreman, for various methods were used in the construction of the different rooms. It was in all probability a communal house and each family or unit, in erecting its room or rooms, used its own methods applied with its best skill and judgment. There is a very wide difference in the plastering of various rooms, ceiling construction, and wall and door construction. In those days each man was his own builder, plasterer, roofer and interior decorator. Near the castle are many smaller structures of from one to four or five rooms and 200 or 300 persons may have had their homes in this section. They used pottery of a fair quality, some of it decorated in two-color work with symmetrical designs. They raised corn and were in a fairly advanced stage of the stone age and depended for their living on agriculture and partly on hunting. They had enemies who strove to steal their crops and to kill them, and it is entirely probable these enemies finally overcame them to a point where they became discouraged and moved on to other places where they would not be harassed. That they abandoned these habitations long ago is indicated by the fact that the Apache Indians, who occupied the valley, on the advent of the white man, have no tradition concerning the origin of the buildings.

Navajo National Monument

Navajo National Monument comprises three separate tracts aggregating 360 acres situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation in northeastern Arizona. Each tract contains the ruins of a remarkable cave, pueblo or cliff dwelling, (1) "Betetakin," which in the Navajo language means "side hill house," is 450 feet long with a maximum depth of 150 feet, in the side of a soft, red sandstone cliff which forms the walls of a picturesque and beautiful canyon. The cave roof projects far out over the village, which originally contained 120 rooms and occupied every foot of building space. Within the cave itself is a never-failing spring of excellent water. The gorge below is filled with tall, slender quaking aspen, alder, and birch, while the opposite slope is studded with pines. (2) "Kitsil," (meaning "broken pottery") is the largest of the cave pueblos and is appropriately named, as the open spaces between the apartments are strewn with broken pottery of the finest type produced by the ancient cliff dwellers. The village completely fills a cave 350 feet long and 50 feet deep. There are 148 rooms in all. Several circular ceremonial chambers or kivas at the front of the cave and below the level of its floor indicate that the tribe occupying it was different from the clan that lived at Betetakin as in the latter there are no rooms of this type. Kitsil is situated in a wooded canyon with warmly colored walls. (3) "Inscription House" is a ruin which has inscribed upon its clay plastered wall the name and date: "S-hapeiro Ano Dom 1661." An early Spanish explorer, probably on his way to or from the Colorado River, is thought to have entered the canyon in which this ruin is located and to have paused at the then long abandoned pueblo to scratch a record of his visit. It was not again visited until June, 1909.

Papago Saguaro National Monument

Papago Saguaro National Monument embraces 2050 acres situated in the southeastern part of Maricopa county, Arizona, and reserves a typical bit of the desert as it appeared before the Roosevelt Dam stored up the water that has made the desert to bloom. Within its area is a splendid collection of characteristic desert flora, including many striking examples of giant cactus (Saguaro) from which the monument takes its name. This stately cactus rises in a splendid green column, accordion-pleated and decorated with star-like clusters of pines upon the edges of the plaits. The larger specimens grow as high as 60 or 70 feet. In the spring, clusters of beautiful red flowers appear on the ends of the trunk and branches. The bird life of the monument is that of the desert, but some of the species are to be found nowhere save in the vicinity of the giant saguaro. The ornithological population includes the Saguaro screech owl, elf owl, Gila woodpecker, Mearns gilded flicker, and Arizona crested flycatcher. Through the center of the monument, running northwest and southeast, is a ridge of low hills rising from the flat desert to a height of 150 to 200 feet. The rocks in the ridge have been worn considerably by the elements, resulting in caves and a few openings extending entirely through the rocks. One of these openings, "Hole-in-the-Rock," is an aperture some 15 feet high and 25 feet long with an amphitheater approach to the hole on each side. It is a favorite picnic spot. Close by is a small mountain with a foot trail leading to the top. From this viewpoint one can see almost the entire monument area. Beyond in every direction, one sees the work of man, the large irrigation canals with smaller ones leading off, all marked by tree-lined banks, and then many thousands of fertile acres that only a short time ago were desert.

Petrified Forest National Monument

Petrified Forest National Monument includes 25,625 acres situated partly in Navajo county and partly in Apache county, Arizona, approximately in latitude $34^{\circ} 50'$ north and longitude $109^{\circ} 50'$ west. Within this are remarkable remains of petrified trees which lie scattered about in great profusion. Many trunks exceed 100 feet in length and cross-sections reveal every tint of the rainbow. The bulk of the petrified wood, however, is found in short sections and fragments. None of these trees is standing, for they grew elsewhere, probably beside an inland sea, and falling became water logged on the bottom at this point. During decomposition the cell structure of the wood was entirely replaced by silica derived from sandstone in the surrounding land. The state of mineralization in which much of this wood exists almost places them among the gems or precious stones. Not only are chalcedony, opals, and agates found among them, but many approach the condition of jasper and onyx. One great trunk which spans a ravine is called the Natural Bridge. This region consists of the ruins of a former plain having an altitude

above sea level of about 5,700 feet. This plain has undergone extensive erosion to a maximum depth of nearly 700 feet, and is cut into innumerable ridges, buttes and mesas, with valleys, gorges and gulches between. The strata consist of alternating beds of clays, sandstone shales, and massive sandstones. The clays are purple, white and blue, the purple predominating, the white and blue forming bands of different thickness between the others. The sandstones are chiefly reddish brown in color, but some are light brown, gray or whitish in color. The mesas are formed by the resistance of the massive sandstone.

Pipe Spring National Monument

Pipe Spring National Monument, situated in northwestern Arizona on the road between Zion National Park and the north rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river, comprises only 40 acres, but is interesting because it contains a spring, called Pipe Spring, which affords the only water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz., a distance of sixty-two miles. In 1863 a settlement was made at Pipe Spring and a large dwelling place called Windsor Castle was built. This fortified building, with port-holes in its walls, was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians and it was also the first station of the Desert Telegraph in Arizona. There are many dramatic stories of pioneer life connected with this region when the white and red races came into collision. The name of Pipe Spring is said to be derived from an incident that occurred there before the settlement of 1863 was made. It is related that in 1858 Jacob Hamblin was sent by President Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, to visit the Hopi Indians in northern Arizona. His party consisted of ten, including a Piute Indian guide, who, it is said, camped by a marvelous spring in the midst of a desert. Hamblin was a noted rifle shot and the conversation turned on the question of marksmanship. A wager was made that he could not shoot a hole through a handkerchief at twenty yards. Hamblin fired several shots at the square of silk hung by the upper two corners, but the force of the bullet only swept the handkerchief back without penetrating it. Stung by his failure, and his friend's laughing remark that he could not shoot straight, Hamblin declared that if he would stick his pipe up as a target he would shoot the bottom out without breaking the bowl. The pipe was set up and Hamblin made good his word, and from that time on the spring has been called Pipe Spring.

Tonto National Monument

Tonto National Monument is situated in the western part of Gila county, Arizona, about two miles south of the Roosevelt Reservoir, approximately in latitude 33° 39' north and longitude 111° 8' west. It contains 640 acres, in which are two prehistoric ruins of cliff dwellers situated in the high flaring entrance of a shallow cavern. The ruins are three stories high, approximately 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep and contain fourteen or more rooms.

Tumacacori National Monument

Tumacacori National Monument is a reservation of only ten acres in Santa Cruz county, Arizona, about 49 miles south of Tucson and 19 miles north of Nogales. Upon the tract is located an ancient Spanish mission ruin, dating, it is thought, from the latter part of the seventeenth century, built by Jesuit missionaries and operated by them for nearly a hundred years. The most authentic information is that this mission, known as the Mission San Jose de Tumacacori, was founded by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino about 1691. After the year 1769 the Franciscans took charge of the mission and repaired its crumbling walls, maintaining peaceable possession thereof for about 60 years. In the early part of the nineteenth century the mission was attacked by Apache Indians, who drove the priests away and disbanded the peaceable Papago Indians residing in the vicinity of the mission. When found by Americans, about the year 1850, the mission was in a condition of ruin. The ruins as they stand consist of the walls and tower of an old church building, the walls of a mortuary chamber at the north end of the church building, and a court or churchyard, surrounded by an adobe wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and 6 feet high. The walls of the church building are 6 feet thick. The inside walls of the main church building received two coats of plaster. The dome over the sanctuary and the belfry tower are constructed of burned brick, this being one of the characteristics of the architecture of the mission, in which respect the construction differs from other early Spanish missions. Inside, the dimensions of the church are 18 feet wide by 75 feet in length. The part used for the altar is situated at the north end. It is 18 feet square, surmounted by a circular dome, finished on the inside with white plaster decorated or frescoed in colors. The plaster and decorations are in a good state of preservation, but the altar is entirely gone. On the east of the sanctuary there is a sacristy, 16 by 20 feet in floor plan and 20 feet high, covered with a barrel-vaulted roof built of burned brick, supported in the center by an arch. The sanctuary and sacristy are the only parts of the mission which are now roofed over. In the south end of the church there was a choir loft carried on an arch. This loft and arch are now broken down. The outside wall of the north end of the church building is decorated with white plaster studded at regular intervals with clusters made of fragments of broken slag and broken brick. About 25 feet north of the church building, and in the center of the churchyard, is the circular mortuary chamber. The wall is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick by 16 feet high, built of adobe, surrounded on the top by a row of ornamental cornice brick (made of burned brick). The chamber has one entrance. The walls were originally decorated on the outside with white plaster studded with fragments of red brick.

National Parks: Arkansas

Walnut Canyon National Monument

Walnut Canyon National Monument comprises 960 acres located within the Coconino National Forest about eight miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona. Situated on both sides of the Canyon there are about thirty prehistoric cliff dwellings which have been pronounced excellent examples of the work of the ancient Indians, who were their builders. The houses are built in under the overhanging canyon walls. The largest contains not more than six or eight rooms. All of the houses are built from selected stone and mortar and are plastered on the inside. At one point in the center of Walnut Canyon there is an isolated butte, or island, which appears to have been used as a fort. On the level top of the butte along its outer edge masonry walls have been built up to a considerable height, so as to form, in connection with its almost precipitous sides, a strong enclosure which could not be entered without the aid of long ladders. The scenic features surrounding the cliff dwellings are also worthy of note. Above them is a broad mesa, covered with a splendid forest of western yellow pine which extends up to the brink of the canyon. The canyon walls are precipitous but are broken by a series of benches along which the dwellings are located. In the canyon and arroyos which lead down to it are many walnut trees which give the place its name. All of the water used by the ancient inhabitants was brought up the steep slopes from the creek, a distance of some five hundred feet.

Wupatki National Monument

Wupatki National Monument, which was created by Presidential proclamation in 1924, contains 2,234 acres situated west of the Little Colorado river about thirty miles northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona. The reservation contains two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of the Hopi Indians. The buildings were constructed by the Snake family of the Hopi in their migration south from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, where, according to their mythology, their ancestors came upward from the Underworld. The present ruins were abandoned as the Snake families traveled east, and, before the days of the white men, finally settled at the Hopi Mesa where their descendants live today. Wupatki is a Hopi word meaning Great Rain Cloud House.

ARKANSAS

Hot Springs National Park

Hot Springs, Ark., National Park, comprising 912 acres, is the oldest of the National Parks, having been established April 20, 1832. Within it is the city of Hot Springs which is governed under State and municipal laws and with the administration of which the Federal government has nothing to do. As its name implies, the park contains thermal springs which possess curative properties. There are 46 hot springs and many cold springs, all grouped around the

base of Hot Springs Mountain and having an aggregate flow of 826,308 gallons a day. The hot water is supplied to various bath houses and the receipts from this source are expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in improving the service and developing and beautifying the reservation. There is a free bath house under Government auspices for the indigent; and twenty pay bath houses. Of the latter, ten are on the reservation at the base of the mountain and ten are located in the city in connection with hotels, hospitals and sanatoria. The source of the heat of the hot springs is believed to be great masses of igneous rock intruded in the earth's crust by volcanic agencies. Deep-seated waters, coming in contact with this heated mass, are converted into hot vapors which, rising and coming in contact with cold waters, in turn make the latter hot. The waters range in temperature from 102° to 147° Fahrenheit, most of them having a temperature of from 135° to 145°. How long this hot water has been issuing from the earth is a matter of conjecture. The minimum estimate of scientists is 2,300 years. The springs were probably visited in 1541 by De Soto, who died the following spring on the Mississippi about 100 miles away. According to tradition, the Indians knew of the curative properties of the springs long before the white man came. The earliest white settlement was made here about the year 1800. When Dunbar and Hunter visited the place in December, 1804, they found an open log cabin and a few huts of split boards which had been erected by persons resorting to the springs. Manuel Prudhomme built a cabin there in 1807 and was joined the same year by John Perciful and Isaac Cates, who camped in the neighborhood and engaged in hunting and trapping. The town of Hot Springs was incorporated in 1876 and in 1881 the Government donated to the city the ground platted for streets.

CALIFORNIA

Cabrillo National Monument

Cabrillo National Monument is a tract of a single acre at Point Loma in the military reservation at Rosecrans, Cal. It is of historic interest because of the discovery of the territory now partly embraced in the State of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who first sighted land September 28, 1542. This monument is under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Devil's Postpile National Monument

Devil's Postpile National Monument consists of a tract 40 chains wide and 200 chains long extending northward along the Middle Branch of the San Joaquin river from the junction of King creek in the northeastern part of Madera county, Cal. It is several miles southeast of Yosemite National Park. It consists of basaltic rocks in the form of an immense pile of posts, and while there are similar formations in different parts of the country, this one is especially

prominent, being the most noted on the continent, and said to rank with the famous Giant's Causeway on the coast of Antrim in the north of Ireland. In the southern end of the reservation, just above the junction of King creek and the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin river, are Rainbow falls similar to the well-known Vernal falls of the Yosemite and one of the few of its kind in America.

General Grant National Park

General Grant National Park is a tract of 2,536 acres situated partly in Fresno county and partly in Tulare county, Cal., a few miles east of the 119th meridian of west longitude. It was created primarily for the protection of the giant sequoia named after General Grant, a tree 264 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, but it contains other giant trees, notably the George Washington Tree which is only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter. Concerning the general significance of the great trees, see Sequoia National Park following in alphabetical order.

Lassen Volcanic National Park

Lassen Volcanic National Park comprises 79,561 acres situated within the bounds of Lassen Peak National Forest in the southeastern part of Shasta county, Cal. It marks the southern terminus of a long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade Range from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends, and is of special importance in tracing the history of volcanic phenomena in that vicinity. Mount Lassen itself, however, is not extinct, and is the only active volcano in continental United States outside of Alaska. Recent eruptions have occurred with particular violence in 1914, 1915 and 1923. On May 30, 1914, a crater 40 by 150 feet in size was made. In 1914 and 1915 more than 100 eruptions occurred. On May 21, 1915, a flood of mud from the peak wrecked houses in Hat Creek Valley near its base; residents were driven from their homes, and many cattle were killed. On March 10, 1923, the peak broke forth again in violent eruption, and in August gave forth large volumes of steam and smoke, but the manifestation was of short duration and since then normal conditions have prevailed.

Muir Woods National Monument

Muir Woods National Monument of 426 acres on Mount Tamalpais, a short distance from San Francisco, Cal., is named after John Muir, the explorer, naturalist and writer. About 373 acres were given to the United States by Mr. and Mrs. William Kent of Kentfield, Cal., and the balance by the Mount Tamalpais & Muir Woods Railroad Co. It contains remarkable groves of redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*, nestling in a sheltered canyon on the lower western flank of the mountain. They are of many generations, ranging all the way from tiny treelets just sprouting to life from the aged

parent root, to lonely patriarchs from 1,000 to 1,500 years old, the latter being the general age average of the fully matured specimens. The old Ben Johnson log cabin, built in 1886, rests in the heart of the woods and is one of the forest's features because of its crumbling age and past associations. John Muir, Joaquin Miller, Mark Twain, Jack London, Robert Louis Stevenson, and many others have enjoyed its hospitality. The trip from San Francisco and other Bay points is one of the most delightful in the West. First comes the ferry ride to Sausalito, passing part of San Francisco's famous waterfront, Alcatraz and Angel Islands, with a view out the Golden Gate, and then the ride by electric train or automobile to Mill Valley. From Mill Valley motorists may make the run to Muir Woods, where parking space is provided, as cars are not allowed in the monument. Other visitors use the steam train with its especially geared mountain engine over the "Crookedest Railroad in the World" to Muir Woods and the summit of Mount Tamalpais, 2,600 feet above San Francisco Bay. Returning from the mountain some of the trips are made in gravity cars. Constantly changing views and an unsurpassed panorama of San Francisco, the Bay region, the Pacific Ocean, and Golden Gate are features of the trip.

Palm Canyon National Monument

Palm Canyon National Monument, authorized by act of Congress but not yet actually established, is situated in Riverside county, southern California, a little more than one hundred miles east and somewhat south of Los Angeles, and in the northwesterly part of the Colorado Desert. It consists of 1,600 acres, the most notable point of the area being a long ravine known as Palm Canyon, which partly forms the dividing line between two fine mountains, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa. Adjacent to Palm Canyon are two other canyons named Murray and Andreas, and these three canyons make the special attractions of the park. The monument is not only picturesque on account of its topographical diversity, but it also possesses great geological and botanical interest. The canyons are ragged gorges cut into the sides of the mountains, their walls piled up in huge cubes and slabs of volcanic-looking rock. The feature, however, which gives the park its name is the presence of groves of the stately fan-palm, *Washingtonia filifera*. Many of the palms are sixty or seventy feet high, and the slender, smooth, round boles, some vertical, some leaning, some shooting up in rocket-like curve, each topped with a burst of brilliant green, fanlike leaves, have a beautiful effect, especially in that wild and barren setting. Mr. J. Smeaton Chase, in the St. Nicholas Magazine of December, 1922, describes the surprising sensation which the visitor has when, after crossing miles of sandy, sun-blasted desert, with its scanty vegetation of cactus and gray, brittle shrubs one finds himself beside a tropical-setting, palm-fringed stream where quail and doves are calling and orioles have swung their nests above each glassy pool. The Palm Canyon National Monument was authorized by an act

of Congress of August 26, 1922 (Public, No. 291, 67th Congress) entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dedicate and set apart as a National Monument certain lands in Riverside county, California," after the consent and relinquishment of the right, title and interest of the Agua Caliente Indians to the lands have been secured and funds have been provided for their reimbursement. The act was approved August 26, 1922, but up to the present time the Indians have refused to sell.

Pinnacles National Monument

Pinnacles National Monument consists of 2,980 acres situated on the southwestern border of San Benito county, Cal., about 12 miles east of Soledad and 35 miles west of Hollister. The name is derived from the spire-like rocks rising from 600 to 1,000 feet from the floors of its several canyons. They form a landmark visible many miles in every direction. Many of the rocks are so precipitous that they cannot be scaled. A series of caves, opening one into another, lie under each of the groups of rocks. These have been connected by trails with other vantage points so that the visitor may now get a comprehensive view of the monument. The wild life on the reservation is not only protected by Federal authority but by special State laws, having been also created a State Game Preserve in 1909. Aside from its geological and scenic interest, it is important as one of the last strongholds and breeding places of the California condor, the largest and one of the most characteristic birds of the State. Other bird life is also abundant in consequence of the protection given. A peculiar specie of blacktailed deer, first described by Dr. C. Hart Merriam in 1898, is also found in the monument.

Sequoia National Park

Sequoia National Park is an area of 161,597 acres situated in the southern part of Tulare county, Cal., approximately in north latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ and west longitude $118^{\circ} 45'$. The park is named after the giant trees, *Sequoia washingtoniana*, which grow within it and which are the oldest, largest and most majestic living things in the whole vegetable world. It is estimated that the oldest of these existing trees were saplings when Abraham was a boy, but they are the descendants of ancestors that lived before the glacial period, according to Bulletin No. 28 of the United States Department of Agriculture. Before the ice age, the big trees called Sequoia flourished widely in the temperate zones of three continents. There were many species, and Europe, Asia and America had their share. But when the ice fields moved down from the north the luxuriant vegetation existing at that time gradually declined and one after another these multitudes of great trees gave way. When the ice receded, only two species survived. One of these species, known as the Redwood, or *Sequoia sempervirens*, lives only on a narrow strip of the coast ranging from ten to thirty miles wide, extending

from just south of the Oregon border to Monterey bay. (See Muir Woods National Monument, preceding.) The other species, commonly called the Big Tree, or *Sequoia washingtoniana*, is found only in small groves along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, from the middle fork of the American river to the head of Deer creek, a distance of 260 miles. On the stump of one of the latter species, John Muir counted more than 4,000 rings, each ring representing a year in the life of the tree. In Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park are 1,666,000 Sequoia trees, of which 12,000 are more than ten feet in diameter. The General Grant and George Washington trees have already been mentioned (page 140). Others of these forest giants are the trees named General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter and 279.9 feet high; Abraham Lincoln, 31 feet in diameter and 270 feet high; California, 30 feet in diameter and 260 feet high; William McKinley, 28 feet in diameter and 291 feet high; and Dalton, 27 feet in diameter and 292 feet high. There are trees of great size elsewhere, notably in Yosemite National Park, where three distinct groves are found, but by far the greatest number, and the individual trees of greatest size, are in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. The name Sequoia applied to these great trees is derived from that of the celebrated Cherokee Indian who invented the syllabic alphabet of 85 characters, which enabled that tribe to have a written language.

Yosemite National Park

The most famous of the National Parks in California, and at the same time one of the most accessible, is the Yosemite, comprising 719,802 acres situated in the northeastern part of Mariposa and Madera counties. The Yosemite Valley, which many people think is synonymous with Yosemite National Park, is only about 7 miles long and is a small part of the extraordinary reservation of 1,100 square miles, but it is of commanding interest on account of its scenic grandeur. The valley was once a tortuous river canyon. Then it was invaded by glaciers and widened and deepened until it has the characteristic U-shape of a glacier-made valley. The bold and precipitous granite walls are from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high and the floor of the valley is about a mile wide on the average. From these walls, Yosemite Falls drops 1,430 feet in one sheer leap, and then plunges 320 feet more to the valley floor. Vernal Falls have the same height and Illilouette Falls are fifty feet higher. Nevada Falls have a sheer drop of 594 feet, Bridal Vail Falls 620 feet, and Ribbon Falls 1,612 feet—ten times the height of Niagara. Some of the notable rock features are Clouds Rest 5,964 feet high; Half Dome 4,892 feet; Sentinel Dome 4,157 feet; El Capitan 3,604 feet; and Cathedral Rocks 2,500 feet. Through the valley flows the Merced river, and here and there are lakes, one of which, called Mirror Lake, has a wonderful reflecting surface. Another picturesque valley in the park is the Hetch-Hetchy, which has a life history similar to that of the Yosemite. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long

and varies from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width. Its granite walls are crowned with domes, spires, towers and battlements which seem to rise almost perpendicularly 2,500 feet above the meadows. The park also contains three groves of the giant Sequoias, namely, the Mariposa, the Tuolumne and the Merced Groves. There are at least 33 trees in the Mariposa Grove ranging from 204 to 331 feet in height and from 9.9 feet to 20.7 feet in diameter ten feet above the ground.

COLORADO

Colorado National Monument

Colorado National Monument embraces 13,883 acres in Mesa county, near the western border of Colorado and about five miles from Grand Junction station on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad. It is similar to the well-known Garden of the Gods area at Colorado Springs, but much larger in size and more beautiful and picturesque. It exhibits magnificent examples of erosion, particularly of lofty monoliths, all highly colored. The monument includes a part of the escarpment rising about 1,000 feet above Grand Valley that is seamed with numerous canyons cutting back into the formation a few miles. In these canyons and along the escarpment are the hundreds of sandstone monoliths standing out separately from the main rock like giant sentinels. One of the largest of these is Independence Rock, 500 feet high, 250 feet long, and 100 feet wide at the base. Surrounding it are many others of nearly equal height. Jefferson Monument, near the mouth of Seven Percent Canyon, is over 400 feet high, almost round with a diameter of 100 feet at its base. Fisherman's Head, nearly 400 feet high, is surmounted by a colossal, yet vivid presentation of a human countenance with cap pulled down to the eyes. The reservation also contains numerous caves and subterranean passageways and many fine springs. During the winter hundreds of deer come down into the canyons to feed. The monument is a game sanctuary and no hunting is permitted in this or other National Monuments and Parks.

Hovenweep National Monument

Hovenweep National Monument, comprising 286 acres, overlaps the interstate boundary between Montezuma county in southwestern Colorado and San Juan county in southeastern Utah. It contains four groups of remarkable prehistoric towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings. Two of these groups in Hackberry and Keely Canyons are in Colorado; the Ruin and Cajon Canyon groups are across the state line in Utah. Hovenweep is an Indian word meaning "Deserted Valley." In the Ruin Canyon cluster there are eleven different buildings, the largest of which, Hovenweep Castle, has walls that measure 66 feet long and 20 feet high. Besides towers



Plate 9

DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK, HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
View westward across Hudson river toward the Palisades

See page 70

and great rooms this building has two circular kivas or men's ceremonial rooms on the east end, identical in construction with those in ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park. The towers, distinctive features of the Hovenweep ruins, are rectangular, circular, semicircular, D-shaped, and oval and generally are two or three stories high. Some have single rooms while others have multiple chambers, the latter being a unique type not found elsewhere. Unit Type House, a pueblo, having a single centrally placed kiva, compactly surrounded by rectangular rooms, is a pure pueblo. In the Keely Canyon group five large buildings cluster around the rim of a spur of the canyon or are perched on angular rocks at its base. Even today, after centuries of wear, they show fine masonry although some of the mortar between the courses of stones has been washed out. There are small cliff houses in the walls of the canyons below most of the great houses. One of the buildings in the Hackberry Canyon group is called the Horseshoe House by reason of its shape. The ruin has two concentric walls, a curved outer wall on the north separated by about four feet from an inner circular one and united to it by two radial partitions forming compartments still well preserved. The height of the outer wall is 12 feet; that of the inner somewhat less. Half fallen walls of a cliff dwelling of considerable size are found in a cave situated below this building, and upon a neighboring point stands a square tower with high walls and curved corners. The Cajon Canyon group includes a number of important antiquities. The several multiple-chambered towers of the Hovenweep Monument belong to a prehistoric type distinct from pueblos, for nothing is found in modern pueblos comparable with them. They do not suggest habitations for they would hardly accommodate the number of workmen necessary to build them. Their general appearance suggests granaries, forts, castles, or some communal use, possibly religious. Sometimes they are too shut in by surrounding cliffs to serve as watch towers and are accompanied by cliff dwellings which show evidences of habitation. Whatever their use, they are a specialized architectural type and apparently localized to this section.

Mesa Verde National Park

Mesa Verde National Park is an area of 48,966 acres in Montezuma county, in the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado, containing some of the most remarkable remains of prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States. The entrance to the park is about ten miles southwest of Mancos station on the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad. The Spanish name Mesa Verde means green mesa and is derived from the color of the juniper and piñon trees which grow upon it. The mesa, bordered on the east by the high cliffs of the Mancos river, is about 15 miles long and eight miles wide and is dissected by a number of narrow canyons extending almost parallel in a north-and-south direction, in the walls of which the cliff dwellings are built. The largest of these ruins, known as Cliff Palace,

was discovered in 1888 by two cow-men named Wetherill who were hunting for lost cattle. Coming to the edge of Cliff Canyon, they saw under the overhanging cliff on the opposite side the ruins of a great community house containing over 200 dwelling rooms and 22 sacred rooms called kivas. They also discovered other community dwellings, one of which was called Spruce Tree House, which had 114 dwelling rooms and eight sacred rooms. The magnitude of these extraordinary remains may be judged from the fact that the Cliff Palace is about 300 feet long. It is built in a recess in the side of the cliff, the roof of which arches 50 or 100 feet above the floor. The house had at least three different terraces, and was constructed of stone laboriously carried up from the talus of the cliff. Access to this cliff village was originally had by a narrow, precipitous path, thence up a large rock in which foot-holes were cut, thence through a narrow court between high walls and lastly up a ladder which could be withdrawn in case of danger. Spruce Tree House is 216 feet long and 89 feet wide at its widest part. Allowing four occupants to each room, these two communal houses—Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House—probably contained at least 1,600 inhabitants. This does not take into account the occupants of the pueblo Fair View House, the cliff dwellings Square Tower House and Balcony House and other lesser residential structures. The park also contains, beside the kivas, or sacred rooms before mentioned, certain specialized religious buildings such as the Sun Temple and the Fire Temple. These different buildings present many features in the shape of square rooms, round and square towers, subterranean chambers, etc., which are as interesting from the architectural as they are from the archaeological standpoint.

Rocky Mountain National Park

Rocky Mountain National Park, containing 253,982 acres, lies on the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in the northern part of central Colorado about fifty miles in a direct line northwest of Denver. It occupies parts of Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties. Its eastern gateway is the valley village of Estes Park (which is not a National Park although often so supposed). It contains 43 mountain peaks over 10,000 feet high, the highest of which is Long's Peak, with an altitude of 14,255 feet. A list of the peaks is given in our Annual Report for 1916 on page 389. The park contains over 100 lakes, many of which are at an altitude of 10,000 feet or more, and eight of them have been stocked with fish. It also contains five notable glaciers, namely, the Hallett, at an altitude of 13,000 feet; the Sprague, at an altitude of 12,000 feet; the Tyn-dall, at 12,000 feet; the Andrews at 11,750 feet; and the Taylor, at 12,500 feet. The animal life includes deer, elk, bear, big horn sheep, mountain lions and beaver, but game birds are scarce. The range was once a famous hunting ground for large game, and for many years was the annual hunting resort of Lord Dunraven, who once tried to buy it.

Wheeler National Monument

Wheeler National Monument, comprising 300 acres, is situated near the head waters of Bellows creek, a northern tributary of the Rio Grande del Norte, about ten miles northeast of Wagon Wheel Gap in Grand county, Col., and two miles south of the Continental Divide. In fact, it lies on the southern slope of the ridge which forms the Divide. From north to south it is traversed by numerous deep canyons with very precipitous sides, the intervening ridges being capped by pinnacle-like rocks, making it practically impossible to cross the tract from east to west. There are also many crevices cutting the ridges transversely, making an intricate network of ravines separated by broken precipitate ledges and broken mesas. It is believed that this formation is the result of successive outpourings of lava and showers of volcanic ash which have left a series of nearly horizontal strata of varying degrees of hardness. Numerous pebbles and breccia of a flint-like rock are embedded in the softer lavas and were probably gathered up from the original bed-rock by the flowing lava mud. The formation is mainly scoriaeous tufa and trachyte, with some rhyolite. The effect of erosion has been to cut it into sharply defined forms of many kinds. The fantastic forms thus resulting make this reservation one of exceptional beauty, including, as they do, numerous winding canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes. The most reliable data obtainable indicate that the ill-fated expedition of John C. Fremont was compelled to turn back when it reached this immediate vicinity. This conclusion is supported by the skeletons of mules, bits of harness and pieces of camp equipage found thereabout.

Yucca House National Monument

Yucca House National Monument is a little reservation of only ten acres in Montezuma county, the southwestern corner county of Colorado, a few miles west of Mesa Verde National Park, previously described. It preserves the ruin of a prehistoric village situated on the gently sloping base of Sleeping Ute mountain. The mountain is so named because from one point of view, when silhouetted against the horizon, it resembles the outline of a sleeping Indian. The village is now a cluster of mounds with no sign of a wall rising above their surface but on account of their large size and extent there is every reason to believe that when excavated they will prove of great archaeological interest and educational value. The two most conspicuous mounds are designated as "The Upper House" and "The Lower House." The former is the most prominent of all the mounds of the ancient village, rising to a height of from 15 to 20 feet above its foundation, and dominating the many smaller mounds by which it is surrounded. The Lower House in its essential features is different and stands isolated by a hundred yards from the cluster of mounds that compose and include the Upper House. The stone used in the buildings is chiefly

of the fossiliferous limestone that outcrops along the base of the Mesa Verde a mile or more away, and its transportation to the site of the village must have entailed a great work for people so totally without facilities. The name Yucca House was selected for the monument, as the Indians of Montezuma Valley called Sleeping Ute Mountain by a name meaning Yucca, which they gave to it on account of the abundance of the Yucca plant which grows on the mountain sides.

FLORIDA

Fort Marion National Monument

Fort Marion, in St. Augustine, Fla., was proclaimed as a National Monument by President Coolidge October 15, 1924. The area reserved contains 180 acres. In our 27th Annual Report we called attention to a large number of federal properties which Bulletin 27 issued by the War Department July 17, 1915, declared to be National Monuments, although we could not ascertain that they had ever been proclaimed as such by the President under the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. The President's proclamation of last October concerning Fort Marion and certain other military properties would seem to confirm the impression that their status as National Monuments had not previously been well established. Old Fort Marion, the successor of an earlier fort built by the Spaniards, dates from before the American Revolution. It is a bastioned stone work, with watch-towers on the corners, which has served as a military prison in three wars—the War with Great Britain, the Indian War, and the Spanish-American War—but which has been unused for military purposes for many years and has recently been occupied by the St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society as a museum. (See our 21st Annual Report.)

Fort Matanzas National Monument

Fort Matanzas National Monument is on the Matanzas river about fifteen miles from St. Augustine, Fla., and contains the fort above named which is a relic of the Spanish occupation. It was included in the War Department's Bulletin 27 mentioned under the heading of Fort Marion National Monument and was proclaimed by the President at the same time when he proclaimed the latter on October 15, 1924. It is an area of one acre situated on a marsh island south of the present main channel of the Matezuma river about one mile from Matazas Inlet.

GEORGIA

Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Park

See description under the heading of Tennessee.

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Fort Pulaski National Monument contains about 20 acres and is located on Cockspur Island at the mouth of Savannah river, Ga. It was mentioned in War Department Bulletin 27 above mentioned, and was proclaimed a National Monument by the President October 15, 1924. Fort Pulaski is probably the first example of masonry work breached by rifled guns from long distance. The ditches and embankments are clearly defined.

HAWAII

Hawaii National Park

Hawaii National Park in the Island of Hawaii contains 118,695 acres of a wonderful region, whose chief interest lies in its expression of volcanic action. One large area of the park embraces the Kilauea Crater. This is an active volcano, and its "lake of fire" is probably the most sensational and wonderful natural phenomenon of the National Park system. In December, 1919, about six miles from the crater, molten lava burst forth from a subterranean tube leading through a crack beginning in the main volcano. This flow of lava, called the Kau Flow, at last accounts was still at work building up a new mountain. Two months earlier, another very interesting flow broke out on the west slope of Mauna Loa and ran down to the sea, but while spectacular it did not last long. During February, 1924, when the crater lake of Kilauea was nearly full, a mass of hardened lava formed over the surface and suddenly burst, sending huge sheets of lava high into the air. After this, a whirlpool formed and into it the lava rocks whirled. Within two days the lava disappeared, leaving only a 500 feet smoking pit into which the cool walls tumbled. In May, the explosive gases returned with tremendous force, and in a series of terrific explosions blew red hot rocks and ashes into the air for miles around. This manifestation was accompanied by amazing electrical displays. These are only typical instances of similar episodes of frequent occurrence in that troubled region. And yet, notwithstanding the apparent dangers, these phenomena may readily be visited and witnessed by means of the fairly good roads which have been constructed. In 1924, over 54,000 persons visited this park.

IDAHO

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Idaho's only National Monument, and one of the latest to be proclaimed, is called Craters of the Moon. It embraces 24,960 acres in the semi-arid portion of the Snake River Plateau in the south-central part of the State at the foot of the White Kamb Mountains. It was proclaimed a National Monument on May 2, 1924. It is a volcanic region, the most recent example of fissure eruption

in the United States, and, as its name signifies, closely resembles the surface of the moon as seen through a telescope. Nowhere else in the United States can so many volcanic features be found in such a small area. The first volcanic features noticed as one enters the monument are numerous smooth cinder cones, while beyond is a huge black stream of lava spread out on the plain for miles. From a distance this appears smooth, but upon closer inspection is found to be exceedingly rough and covered with jagged fragments of lava and cinders. Farther south is a profusion of cinder cones, craters, and hornitos. The cones vary in height from 20 feet to 600 feet. On the western border the black lava flooded up against the southern spur of the White Komb Mountains making bays of lava in each valley, with the mountain ridges projecting between the lava bays like peninsulas extending out into a black sea. The lava tunnels and caves are perhaps the most interesting features to visitors. The tunnels, some of which are thirty feet in diameter and several hundred feet long, were formed by lava flowing out from under an already hardened crust which was strong enough to remain standing. In them are beautiful blue and red lava stalactites and stalagmites, and other unusual formations. The whole region has a weirdness of landscape which at certain seasons of the year takes on a beautiful effect produced by the myriad clumps of delicately tinted wild flowers on the smooth hill-sides of black cinders. The monument area is practically devoid of life except for a few chip-munks, ground squirrels, and small desert birds, although in the past the caves and caverns have been a favorite place for bears to hibernate in winter. Snakes are practically unknown in the area.

KENTUCKY

Lincoln's Birthplace National Monument

Lincoln's Birthplace National Monument preserves the log cabin in which President Lincoln was born in Hodgenville, Ky. The land is part of the farm of which Thomas Lincoln and his wife Nancy Hanks took possession in March, 1806. Here Thomas Lincoln with his own hands built the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. The farm remained in the ownership of the Lincoln family for about seventy years, and then was sold to A. W. Dennett of New York, a restaurant keeper of a bygone generation well-remembered by the living as a man of religious principle, who had faith in the uprightness of his fellow-men, and who purveyed good food at reasonable prices. Mr. Dennett intended to convert the Lincoln farm into a public park but was prevented by financial reverses from carrying out his good intentions. Then the cabin was sold to a man who took it apart, carried it around the country, exhibited it for money, and finally stored it. From this obscurity it was rescued by Mr. Robert J. Collier, who purchased the showman's claims in the cabin and subsequently bought the farm.

Then Mr. Collier gave the property to the Lincoln Farm Association, under whose auspices the cabin was rebuilt and enclosed in a memorial building, and finally conveyed to the Federal Government as a memorial of the Martyred President. For further details the reader may consult our 22d Annual Report, pp. 353-355.

MAINE

Lafayette National Park

Lafayette National Park comprises 5,289 acres on Mt. Desert Island off the coast of Maine. It was first called Sieur de Monts National Monument, under which title will be found reference to it in our 22d and several following Annual Reports. It was originally named after the French king's lieutenant and governor of Arcadia under whose orders Champlain discovered the island, but by a bill which became a law on February 26, 1919, the name was changed to Lafayette National Park as an international memorial of the debt of the United States to France for her aid in the War for American Independence. The impressive headlands of Mt. Desert Island, combining sea and mountain scenery, give this park a unique interest. The park contains four lakes and ten granite mountains with ice worn peaks. It is covered with forests which are largely primeval. Oaks, beeches, birches, maples, ashes, poplars and many other deciduous trees are mingled with pines and giant hemlocks. There is also an abundance of typical eastern shrubs and wild flowers. The rocks have the distinction of being among the oldest of the continent. As before intimated, they are Archean granite, worn by glaciers of the Ice Age, eroded by frosts and rains, carved by the sea, and painted by colored mosses and lichens. It is an ideal bird sanctuary containing a wealth of bird life. The island was once the home of many deer, some of which are now returning from the mainland, it is said, and moose haunt it occasionally. Situated close by a fashionable seaside resort, it already has many visitors and promises to have many more as time goes on.

MARYLAND

Antietam Battlefield National Park

This park, in Washington County, Md., embraces fifty acres of the field on which the famous battle of Antietam was fought in the Civil War, between Union troops led by McClellan and Confederate troops led by Lee. It is named after the Antietam river which flows into the Potomac seven miles above Harper's Ferry.

MISSISSIPPI

Vicksburg National Park

Vicksburg National Park at Vicksburg, Miss., containing 1,323 acres, is another memorial of the Civil War, recalling the famous siege of the city of Vicksburg culminating in its surrender to Grant on July 4, 1864.

MONTANA

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, comprising five acres in Montana, was created as a memorial of a famous frontier battle with the Indians.

Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park is one of the leading members of the National Park System, comprising 981,681 acres sitting astride of the Rocky Mountains in Flathead and Teton counties, Montana, adjacent to the Canadian border. It has been called the Switzerland of America. Within its bounds are sixty active glaciers—more than in all Europe. From these glaciers issue the streams which feed a multitude of beautiful lakes, including Lake McDonald, Lake St. Mary's, Lake Louise, Iceberg Lake, Red Eagle Lake, Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Kootenai Lake, Logging Lake, Quartz Lake, Harrison Lake and Two Medicine Lake. An impressive feature of the park is Avalanche Basin, a remarkable U-shaped valley eight miles from Lake McDonald. Nestling in the valley below the basin is Avalanche Lake into which dash cataracts and cascades originating thousands of feet above. The principal glaciers are Blackfoot, Grinnell, Harrison, Pumpelly, Red Eagle, Sperry and Chaney, which range from a few hundred yards to several miles in extent. The active operation of the glaciers is manifest in the accumulations of earth pushed up along their fronts and there one can observe the processes of nature which thousands of years ago, in other parts of the country, piled the terminal moraines and excavated the valleys. The great reservation of the Blackfoot Indians borders the park on the east and some Indians live in the park in summer.

Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument

This National Monument of 160 acres, named after the intrepid explorers Lewis and Clark, is located about 45 miles northeast of Butte, Montana, and about sixty miles northwest of the northwest corner of Yellowstone National Park. It contains a great limestone cavern, the entrance of which is about 1,300 feet above Jefferson river and about 500 feet below the rim of Cave Mountain. It was given its name because it overlooks the trail of the explorers along the river for a distance of over fifty miles. The general shape of the cave is that of a fissure in a steeply inclined bed of limestone. It is 600 feet long and 400 feet deep, but its numerous passages make it seem miles in length. The walls of the cave are decorated with marvelous stalactites and the floor with corresponding stalagmites. Huge fragments of limestone, sometimes as big as the ordinary house room, have fallen from the roof in many places. In places the stalactites are found in terraces; a fringe of delicately carved forms, swelling at different levels, gives the appearance of cascades. Many of the stalagmite columns, encircled by horizontal rings with pendant

stalactites, are very beautiful. All kinds of curious drip formations add to the wild beauty of the cave. Eight or ten chambers have been explored, the largest of these being 105 by 135 feet and 100 feet high. The Cave has been closed to the public for several years on account of vandalism and lack of funds to put in a lighting system and ranger protection.

NEBRASKA

Scott's Bluff National Monument

Scotts Bluff National Monument contains 1,894 acres and is situated on the south side of the North Platte river opposite Scott's Bluff station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in Scott's Bluff county, in the extreme western end of Nebraska. It includes Scott's Bluff, the highest point in the State, having an elevation of 4,662 feet. Between it and an almost equal elevation to the southward is Mitchell Pass, which was traversed by the old Oregon Trail, now followed by a modern roadway. The summit of the bluff commands a prospect for miles over the surrounding country, and it was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen traveling the trail to their new homes in the Northwest. The first white men to use this landmark were returning Astorians under Robert Stuart who in 1812 established winter camp nearby. The bluff is named after Hiram Scott, one of a party of 100 men who started on a hunting and trapping expedition into the Rocky Mountains in 1822. Later, Scott organized a fur company and when on their way to St. Louis in 1828 to dispose of their first collection of peltries, Scott became ill. Accompanied by two companions he started down the North Platte river, but his canoe was upset, his companions deserted him, and he crawled alone over hills, sage brush and gullies about seventy miles, only to die at the foot of the Cliff where he expected to find other members of his company. Next came the pilgrimages of missionaries, and they were followed by the numerous train of pioneers bound for the golden west. It is said that during the rush westward, before the building of railroads, so many wagons went along this trail in the summer months that an average of one wagon every five minutes passed through Mitchell Pass. Recently a tunnel penetrating part of the reservation was completed by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department. It is 10 feet 3 inches in diameter after being lined with concrete, is 6,600 feet long, and forms part of the Fort Laramie Canal of the North Platte project which waters approximately 107,000 acres of irrigible farm land.

NEVADA

Lehman Caves National Monument

Lehman Caves National Monument comprises 593 acres under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture in Nevada. As the Department of Agriculture does not advertise the National Monu-

ments in its care, we have little information about the Lehman Caves except that they are limestone caverns of much beauty and scientific interest.

NEW MEXICO

Aztec Ruin National Monument

New Mexico shares with Arizona the archaeological and historical interest attaching to a region occupied by aborigines who displayed a high degree of culture, and like Arizona has many National Monuments. The first in alphabetical order is Aztec Ruin National Monument, somewhat inappropriately named as the ruin is not of Aztec origin. It is situated in the northeastern quarter of San Juan county, which is the northwestern corner county of New Mexico, and derives its name from the town of Aztec, near which it is located. Within its five acres is the ruin of a large E-shaped building of the well-known pueblo type, containing approximately 500 rooms. The first story of the building is standing and 24 rooms are complete, in that the original ceilings are intact. Many of the second story rooms are standing and in some cases parts of third story rooms also. The ceilings, where standing, are supported by large beams, cut and dressed with stone tools, and are interesting exhibits of what could be done even in the Stone Age. The walls are sandstone, with dressed faces and reasonably plumb, and as examples of prehistoric masonry they take high rank. The plot of land bearing the ruin was presented to the United States by deed of gift from the American Museum of Natural History through the generosity of one of its trustees, Mr. Archer M. Huntington of New York. The museum has been engaged in systematically excavating the ruin during the past six years, clearing out the rooms that have been covered by debris and sand for hundreds of years, capping the standing walls to prevent further disintegration, and studying it for knowledge concerning its antiquity and the place of its builders in the aboriginal history of our country.

Bandelier National Monument

Bandelier National Monument, comprising 22,075 acres, lies about 20 miles in an air line a little north of west from Santa Fe, N. M. It lies on the west side of the Rio Grande river where the river crosses the boundary between Santa Fe and Sandoval counties. It is named after a famous American archaeologist, and contains a vast number of ruins of Cliff dwellings, with artificial caves, stone sculptures and other relics of prehistoric life.

Capulin Mountain National Monument

Capulin Mountain National Monument, containing 681 acres, is located in the northwestern corner of Union county, which is the northeastern corner county of New Mexico. It is about six miles

southwest of Folsom, a station on the Colorado & Southern railroad and three miles north of Dedham, a station on a branch line of the Santa Fe system. Capulin Mountain is a recently extinct volcano, rising to an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, and 1,500 feet above the general level of the surrounding plain. At its base there is a broad platform built up by successive flows of lava and on this rests a steep-sided, circular cinder cone having a well-marked crater at its summit. The mountain is about a mile and a half in diameter at its base. The diameter of the crater from rim to rim is about 1,500 feet and its bottom is about 75 feet below the lowest part of the rim and 275 feet lower than the highest point. The mountain is in about the center of a volcanic region whose western extremity is about 50 miles east of the Rocky Mountains and which extends easterly from Raton Pass on the Santa Fe Trail through southern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico into Oklahoma, a distance of more than 80 miles. The evidences of the tremendous volcanic activity that occurred in this section are disclosed today in the mesas built up by layers of successive lava flows of varying thicknesses, separated by long periods of time, and now exposed through the action of erosion. Great cracks in the earth through which the molten rock poured forth are exposed in the eroded areas as dikes of solidified lava. In some places where the lava welled up through relatively small pipes the hardened filling now protrudes from the surface as "plugs," the softer rock around them having eroded away. In other places the lava issued through vents and volcanoes forming around these, conical mountains of igneous rock remain.

Carlsbad Cave National Monument

Carlsbad Cave National Monument of 719 acres is situated in the Pecos Valley, a little south of the geographical center of Eddy county, the southeastern corner county of New Mexico, and about thirty miles southeast of the town of Carlsbad from which it derives its name. This extraordinary National Monument was the subject of the illustrated lecture given by Dr. Willis T. Lee of the United States Geological Survey at the 30th Annual Meeting of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society held in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City on the evening of January 9, 1925. This was Dr. Lee's first public lecture and exhibition of his wonderful pictures on this subject and the moving pictures were the first ever taken underground it is believed. Dr. Lee explained how he came to visit this extraordinary cavern which is thought to be the most extensive of its kind known. Twenty years ago he went to the Pecos Valley to examine some reservoir sites on the Pecos river for the United States Reclamation Service because the dams would not hold water. He found that the trouble was with the geological nature of the limestone region, and that the water was running down into limestone caverns. In September, 1923, the U. S. Geological Survey was requested to send its representative

again to the Pecos Valley to see what could be done to help the people to get water, and Dr. Lee went again. Later, a request came to the U. S. Geological Survey for a map of a cavern near Carlsbad. The Survey knew of no such map, but learned that a Land Survey map had been made. Dr. Lee was glad to avail himself of this opportunity to see the inside of a limestone cavern that was not filled with water and he spent three days in examining and photographing it. On his return he took the matter up with the National Park Service, with the result that in October, 1923, as before stated, it was set aside as a National Monument. He then wrote an article about the Cavern which was published in "The National Geographic Magazine" for January, 1924, and which aroused such wide-spread interest that the National Geographic Society sent an exploration party to map and describe the cave more in detail. This party, of which Dr. Lee was a member, was occupied from the middle of March until October, 1924, in surveying and photographing. The pictures of this wonderful cavern were some of the most extraordinary ever projected upon the screen. The entire length of the subterranean region explored was not stated, but appeared to be about three miles. One "room" was described as half a mile long, from 100 to 450 feet wide, and 448 feet high. The whole cave is filled with marvelous forms produced by the dropping, spattering and evaporation of water containing lime carbonate. These forms consist not only of the usual stalactites and stalagmites, but also of extraordinary pillars, the most beautiful and intricate patterns of lace work, curtain draperies, etc., and even round objects like immense pearls, as large as eggs. The pictures were taken by means of magnesium flare lights. Those taken by the moving picture machine were almost supernatural in their effect. All of them disclosed a marvelous work of nature which will undoubtedly be much visited in coming years when the Government provides better means of access than now exist.

Chaco Canyon National Monument

Chaco Canyon National Monument embraces an area of 20,629 acres and is situated in about the middle of McKinley county, N. M., about twenty miles in an air line north of Thoreau, a station on the Santa Fe railroad. It contains a dozen or more widely separated ruins of the Pueblo Indians which, as examples of prehistoric architectural skill, are said by the National Park Service to be without equal in the whole United States. Pueblo Bonito (beautiful village) the largest of the ruins, is an immense structure of semi-circular ground plan, and at one time five stories high. Its length is 667 feet, its greatest depth 315 feet, and its highest standing wall at present is 48 feet high. Every type of masonry known to Pueblo architecture is found in this building. Chetro Kettle (rain pueblo) measures 440 by 250 feet. Pueblo Alto (high village), consists of two community houses, the smaller about 75 feet square. Hongo Pavi (crooked nose), is built on three sides of a court, a semi-circular double wall enclosing the fourth side. The main building is 309

feet long and each of the two wings 136 feet. Una Vida (one family house), is L-shaped, the extremities of the two wings being connected by a semi-circular wall. The ruin is badly demolished. Wijiji is rectangular, 225 by 120 feet, built around three sides of a court, with no wall on the fourth. Casa Rinconada is an enormous double-walled kiva, or ceremonial room, measuring 72 feet in diameter, the walls being 30 inches thick. The outer wall is 8 feet from the inner, the space between being divided into rooms. Kin Kletzin is a similar structure. Pueblo del Arroyo is 270 feet long and 135 feet wide with 9 kivas. Kin Kletsoi (yellow house) and Casa Chiquita (little house) are two small pueblos. Penasco Blanco (white rock point) is one of the most striking of the ruins. Elliptical in outline, its long diameter is 500 feet, its short 365 feet. It was originally four stories high. Kin Klizhin (the black house) and Kin Binioli (whirlwind pueblo) are among the best preserved ruins with portions of their fourth story walls still standing. Near each are remains of extensive irrigation works. Pueblo Pintado (painted village), Casa Morena (brown house) and Kin Yai complete the list of important ruins.

El Morro National Monument

El Morro National Monument is situated in the western part of Valencia county, in western New Mexico, about 25 miles southwest of Thoreau and 40 miles southeast of Gallup which are on the Santa Fe railroad. Its 240 acres includes an enormous, varicolored sandstone rock, rising about 200 feet out of a lava-strewn valley and eroded in such fantastic forms as to give it the appearance of a great castle, hence the name El Morro. On its smooth faces are the inscriptions of five of the early Spanish governors of New Mexico, as well as of many padres and soldiers who were among the first Europeans to visit this part of the world. Lying as it did on the first highway in New Mexico, the Zuni-Acoma Trail, this rock sheltered as a true fortress many parties whose course took them this way. The earliest inscription on the rock is that of Don Juan de Onate, governor and colonizer of New Mexico and founder of the city of Santa Fe, who in 1606 on his return from a trip to the head of the Gulf of California passed by El Morro and carved a record of his visit. The inscription of Governor Manuel de Silva Nieto, who succeeded Onate, and who took the first missionaries to Hawiku where a mission was established, reads, "I am the captain-general of the province of New Mexico for the King our Lord. Passed by here on return from the towns of Zuni on the 29 of July of the year 1629 and he put them in peace upon their petition, asking him his favor as vassals of his Majesty, and anew they gave their obedience all of which he did with clemency, zeal, and prudence as such most Christian (not plain here) most extraordinary and gallant soldier of unending and praised memory." The party accompanying Silva Nieto was made up of 400 cavalry and 10 wagons. Another inscription reads: "They passed on the 23 of March of 1632 year to the avenging of the death of Father Letrado.—Lujan." Still another

reads, "Here was the General Don Diego de Vargas who conquered for our Holy Faith and Royal Crown all of New Mexico at his own expense year 1692." De Vargas succeeded in bringing many colonists from Spain to take up homes in this country. The last Spanish inscription, of which there are more than fifty, is dated 1774. Lieut. J. H. Simpson, afterwards General Simpson, accompanied by the artist R. H. Kern were the first Americans to see these inscriptions and bring them to the attention of the public. They visited El Morro and copied the inscriptions in 1849, leaving a record of their own visit on the rock.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is a reservation of 160 acres in the southwestern part of Socorro county, N. M., approximately in north latitude $33^{\circ} 14'$ and west longitude $108^{\circ} 16'$, close by the Gila river. It contains a number of cliff dwellings which are neither very large nor very important, but they are located in a district in which few prehistoric ruins are found.

Gran Quivira National Monument

Gran Quivira National Monument is on the border line between Socorro and Torrance counties, N. M., about 50 miles northeast of Socorro. Within its 560 acres are the ruins of one of the most important early Spanish missions of the southwest. The Gran Quivira stands upon an eminence of about 7,000 feet altitude, which commands a wide view of the surrounding country. The old church, of which only a few ruined walls remain, was established about the time when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. The "new" church (abandoned before 1650) built of blue-gray limestone laid in mud mortar is in the form of a cross with the short arms forming the side chapels. Its walls, in places nearly 40 feet high and four to six feet thick, roofless and ragged at the top, indicate a floor space of 4,978 feet. The extensive monastery and convents attached are plainly indicated by ruined walls. In addition to the ruins of the Gran Quivira National Monument, the ruins of Cuarai and Abjo, neighboring mission churches, may be visited en route. Cuarai, the largest, and Abjo, the mother church, built of native red sandstone, are very picturesque.

NEW YORK

Fort Wood National Monument

On October 15, 1924, President Coolidge proclaimed the site of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor a National Monument. The foundations of the statue, built in the shape of an eleven-pointed star, embrace about two and a half acres. Bedloe's Island is a military post known as Fort Wood, the chief use of which, from the military standpoint, is as a radio base for handling the army's wireless telegraphy for the Second Corps Area.

The Statue of Liberty, designed by Auguste Bartholdi and presented to the United States by the French people, is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the United States. It was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1877 Congress voted to give a site for the statue on either Governor's Island or Bedloe's Island, leaving the choice to Gen. W. T. Sherman. The latter confirmed Bartholdi's choice of Bedloe's Island. The money for the pedestal was contributed by Americans. An appropriation of \$50,000 by the New York Legislature was vetoed by Gov. Cleveland on the ground of unconstitutionality; and an appropriation of \$100,000 by Congress failed by accident. The late Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, then undertook the raising of funds, and through the World's popular subscriptions secured more than \$100,000 in four months. The statue, which is made of massive copper plates riveted together, was taken apart at Philadelphia and shipped to New York on a French man-of-war in 1885. During the summer of 1886 it was erected on Bedloe's Island and was dedicated on October 28 of that year. The height of the statue, from base to torch, is 151 feet and one inch, but its height, including the pedestal is 305 feet and 6 inches. The gigantic scale of the figure may be judged from the fact that the head, from chin to cranium, is 17 feet 3 inches high; the hand is 16 feet 5 inches long; the index finger 8 feet 6 inches; and the finger-nail 10 by 13 inches.

NORTH CAROLINA

Guilford Court House National Park

Guilford Court House National Park is a tract of 125 acres near the town of that name in North Carolina, historical on account of the battle of Guilford Court House in the Civil War. It is under the administration of the War Department.

NORTH DAKOTA

Sully's Hill National Park

Sully's Hill National Park, containing 780 acres, is located on the south shore of Devil's Lake, an extensive body of water on the boundary between Benson and Ramsey counties, N. D. It has about 2 miles of shore line on the lake and its western boundary is about one mile east of the Fort Totten Indian School. The tract is well wooded and has an ample supply of water and many rugged hills, among which, on the western boundary, lies what is known as "Sully's Hill." In the southwestern part of the park is a small body of water known as "Sweet water lake," west of which the surface is generally level and the soil good. Sully's hill and Sweet Water lake are much frequented during July and August by the people of North Dakota for rest and recreation, as that State has very few wood tracts for such purpose. There are several prehistoric mounds on the hilly portion of the reservation which have been explored, and portions of human skeletons, stone, copper, and ivory trinkets taken therefrom.

Verendrye National Monument

Verendrye National Monument embraces 253 acres situated on the left bank of the Missouri river in Mountrail county, N. D., adjoining the town of Sanish. The latter is the terminal station of a branch line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Sault Ste. Marie railroad. It marks the place on the river where the celebrated French explorer Verendrye and his sons camped during their explorations in 1738, more than 60 years prior to the expedition of Lewis and Clark. It is associated with the first explorations of North Dakota and the interior of the Northwest. Crowhigh Butte, rising 565 feet above the river on its left bank, is the central feature of the Monument. Starting from Fort La Reine, his trading post on the Assiniboine River, the site of the present city of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, the elder Verendrye and his sons began an overland journey to reach the western sea. Going southwest to Turtle Mountains and continuing, the party arrived in December at an Indian village on the bank of the Missouri, the residents of which he called the Mantannes. Near the site of the old village is the town of Sanish. This was the terminus of the 1738 journey and this is the first recorded visit of white man in North Dakota. In 1742 two sons of Verendrye led another exploring expedition, leaving Fort La Reine in April and reaching the Indian village on the Missouri in less than a month. Here they remained for two months before crossing. Journeying westward and southwestward they were finally turned backward by a range of mountains which in all probability was the Big Horn Range of the Rocky Mountains in northern Wyoming, and reached the Mantanne village in May, 1743. Verendrye planned and partly completed a fur trade empire of continental dimensions but like La Salle's it crumbled away to nothing. The old Crossing at the Mantanne village became one of the most important fords of the Missouri and a highway of exploration and early trade.

OHIO

Mound City Group National Monument

Mound City Group National Monument was proclaimed March 2, 1923. It consists of 57 acres within Camp Sherman Military Reservation near Chillicothe, Ohio, and contains a famous group of prehistoric mounds.

OKLAHOMA

Platt National Park

Platt National Park is a reservation of 848 acres around the town of Sulphur in Murray county, Oklahoma, about 65 miles southeast of Oklahoma City. It is the result of an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, ratified by Congress in 1902, by which the Indians ceded to the United States the natural springs around the village of Sulphur and so much of Sulphur creek, Rock creek, Buckhorn creek and the lands adjacent to the springs and creeks, as the Secretary might deem necessary for the proper utilization and con-



Plate 10

PEACE MONUMENT AT TICONDEROGA, N. Y.

See page 120

trol of the springs and waters of the creeks. The price paid was \$20 an acre. The area thus acquired was increased under the Indian Appropriation Act of April 21, 1904, by certain additions costing \$60 an acre until now the park embraces 848 acres. When Oklahoma became a state, the Federal government expressly reserved its jurisdiction over the Sulphur Springs Reservation as it was then called. By a joint resolution of June 29, 1906, the name "Sulphur Springs Reservation" was changed to "Platt National Park" "in honor of Orville Hitchcock Platt, late and for forty-six years a Senator from the State of Connecticut and for many years a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Indians of the Country."

OREGON

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park is a reservation of 159,360 acres situated in the Cascade Range in the northwestern part of Klamath county, Oregon, approximately in north latitude $42^{\circ} 55'$ and west longitude $122^{\circ} 5'$, and derives its name from a body of water having a surface of $24\frac{1}{4}$ square miles resting in the crater of an extinct volcano called Mount Mazama. The lake is surrounded by unbroken cliffs which range from 500 to 2,000 feet in height, and the coloring of its water and of the cliffs presents some of the most striking pictures seen in the western mountain country. Protruding from the blue water are two rocky islands, one called Wizard Island, and the other, of fantastic shape, called the Phantom Ship. The surface of the lake in 1908 had an elevation of 6,177 feet above sea-level, while the surrounding rim reaches an altitude of 8,150 feet on the southern side. The structure, form and glaciation of the mountain surrounding the lake indicate that its original peak was as high as that of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet. Part of its original height has been lost, it is believed, by being blown off in eruption, part by subsidence, and part by erosion. In the region round about Mount Mazama are numerous volcanic peaks with forest-clad slopes and barren tops, rising from 7,000 to nearly 9,000 feet above sea-level. Down their sides rushing streams have carved great canyons to the south, east and west, forming the headwaters of the Klamath and Royal rivers. Over all the region, excepting the summits of the highest peaks, is a wonderful array of evergreen trees. Within Crater Lake National Park are more than a dozen coniferous species—pines, firs, hemlocks, and others.

Oregon Caves National Monument

Oregon Caves National Monument embraces 480 acres in Josephine county, Oregon, on which is located a series of remarkable limestone caverns. The caves are situated about 30 miles south of Grant's Pass in Cave Mountain, a peak having an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The main openings of the caves are at an ele-

vation of 4,000 feet, but the entire mountain side, for a distance of five or six miles, shows caverns of various sizes. These caves are more like a series of galleries than roomy caverns, though many beautiful rooms have been discovered. The passageways, miles in extent, are adorned by stalactites and stalagmites in great variety of forms. There are many small streams at various elevations and larger bodies of water can be heard in pits, the bottoms of which have not yet been sounded. In some of the galleries currents of wind blow so strongly as to extinguish an unprotected light.* The lime deposits take many beautiful forms—massive pillars, delicate stalactites of alabaster whiteness, and broad sheets resembling drapery with graceful curves and waves that were made by the wind during their formation. When Joaquin Miller was here he remarked that the caves were the most wonderful work of nature that he had ever seen in his western wanderings along the coast from Mexico to British Columbia. He said: "We spent hours and hours walking and crawling from chamber to chamber, hall to hall, up and down, through narrow tunnels into great open halls. It was heroic work, but certainly worth the effort. The whole mountain, Grayback as they call it, is one large body of limestone. The entrance to the caves is strongly fashioned into the form of a great human face. Nature has pushed out a great granite nose, and beneath this is the mouth of the caves. To make it all complete, a stream of water, fed by subterranean springs, flows from the mouth." Miller named the caves Oregon's Marble Halls, although they are known as Josephine County Caves and Oregon Caves.

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg National Park

Gettysburg National Park comprises 2,451 acres of land adjacent to the town of Gettysburg, in Adams county, Penn., including the principal part of the scene of one of the greatest battles of the Civil War (July 1–3, 1863) when the Union troops under Gen. Meade won a hard-earned victory over the Confederates led by Gen. Lee. The nucleus of this park was 600 acres which was purchased and restored by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association at a cost of \$106,575 and given to the United States in 1895. Since that time, the battlefield has been carefully surveyed, the movements of the different participants in the battle carefully ascertained and recorded, additional land acquired, and a great many monuments and markers erected, until now it is possible to visualize almost every detail of that famous engagement. Some of the memorials have been erected by the Memorial Association and some by the Federal Government, but the majority by State governments and organizations. The latest census of these memorials at hand is several years old, but in 1917 it included 837 monuments erected by States and 79 statues, 755 bronze reliefs and tablets (not counting those on monu-

* See explanation of wind currents under the heading of Wind Cave National Park.

ments), 442 iron tablets and 321 granite tablets—a total of nearly 2,500 different memorials, large and small. Five steel observation towers facilitate panoramic views and study of the battlefield. Here and there mounted guns of the period of the Civil War mark noted positions. On Cemetery Hill the earthworks are yet intact. On Culp's Hill the bullet scars can yet be seen on the trees, and the boulders of Devil's Den also show the marks of projectiles. Gettysburg is a popular place for military reunions, and the gradually depleting ranks of the veterans of both sides continue to go there and "fight their battles over again"; but these modern battles are purely academic and of the most unbelligerent kind, for the wearers of the "blue" and the "gray" now fraternize here in the most friendly way, and illustrate, as perhaps nowhere else so markedly, the reunited spirit of the Union.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Castle Pinckney National Monument

Castle Pinckney National Monument is a reservation of 3½ acres on Shute's Folly Island, at the mouth of Cooper river, in Charleston Harbor, S. C., about a mile from the city of Charleston, which the President proclaimed October 15, 1924.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Fossil Cycad National Monument

Fossil Cycad National Monument is a tract of 320 acres in the northern part of Fall River county in the southwestern corner of South Dakota, three or four miles southwest of Minnekahta, a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad where it crosses the Denver-Deadwood highway. It protects large deposits of the fossil remains of fern-like plants of the Mesozoic period, which are of intense interest to scientists. This is probably one of the most interesting fossil plant beds yet discovered, with the most perfectly-preserved specimens, and is known to scientific people throughout the world. These cycads were of a tree-fern type, and it is the fossil tree trunks that first attracted attention about thirty years ago. Later investigation and discoveries, however, brought out the fact that these trunks, millions of years ago in the age when egg-laying monsters were still extant, actually bore flowers. While no actually open fossil flowers have been found, many of the trunks contain unexpanded buds, and in other instances fruits that had begun to mature before fossilization began. Probably the open flowers were so delicate in structure that when the events leading up to fossilization started they wilted and were destroyed. The flowering must have been profuse, as some of the trunks preserved show nearly five hundred buds.

Jewel Cave National Monument

Jewel Cave National Monument is a reservation of 1280 acres situated thirteen miles west and south of Custer, the county seat of Custer county, South Dakota. It includes some interesting limestone caverns containing jasper, manganese and other minerals. The caves were discovered in 1900 by two prospectors named Michaud who were attracted by the noise of wind coming from a small hole in the limestone cliffs on the east side of Hell Canyon. For two or three years the Michauds with a few helpers explored and developed the cavern in the hope of finding mineral wealth, and then they tried to make money out of it as a curiosity. The wind blows in and out of the cave periodically, the periods of blowing in varying from fifteen to seventy-two hours. The cave consists of a series of chambers connected by narrow passageways with numerous side galleries which increase in size as the distance from the entrance becomes greater. An explanation of the wind currents is given under the following heading:

Wind Cave National Park

Wind Cave National Park is an area of 10,899 acres in Fall River county, the southwestern corner county of South Dakota, about 36 miles north of the Nebraska boundary and about 24 miles east of the Wyoming line. It is called Wind Cave from the current of air, often very swift, that blows intermittently in and out of its mouth, varying in speed and direction in response to changing conditions of atmospheric pressure. In former days the variability of this wind was regarded locally as extremely mysterious and gave rise to superstitious dread. One of the several stories concerning its discovery is to the effect that a granger named John Wells, while deer stalking in 1881, was attracted by a loud, weird whistling which proved to come from a hole in the rock not more than 8 inches in diameter, which, enlarged afterwards by blasting, is the present entrance to the cave. The phenomenon of the wind currents is thus explained: The cavern was washed out of the limestone rock by waters which now find other exits. The water came from the surface through cracks which now are mostly covered by earth washed into them, but some are open, notably the opening at the entrance and some others nearby. Through these there is a remarkable circulation of air which has given the cave its name. At most times the air current moves from lower to higher levels and blows out at the entrance openings. At other times the movement is in the contrary direction. This indicates that there are surface cracks opening into the lower part of the cavern. The formation in which the cave exists is known to geologists as the Pahasapa limestone—Pahasapa being an Indian name for Black Hills. This formation is here about 400 feet thick. Above it is a bed of soft porous sandstone and under it is a bed of hard sandstone. The walls and roofs of the various passages and chambers

which constitute the cave are covered with formations common to most caves of this description but some of them are surprisingly picturesque. The cave illustrates not only the results of solvent action of water on limestone but also of redeposition of the calcium carbonate of the limestone. This redeposited material constitutes the stalactites and various deposits on the walls, including the beautiful crystals of calcite which occur in superb groups and incrustations in places in the cave. It has been deposited by water dropping from the roof or trickling down the walls, mainly at a later time when the cavern ceased to be a water course, and in filtering water evaporated, leaving its dissolved material behind. The box work which is a characteristic feature in Wind Cave was produced by water depositing calcium carbonate in minor joint cracks in limestone of such character that when the rock crumbles out, thin rectangular walls of the new deposit remain.

TENNESSEE

Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Park

This National Park of 6,543 acres lies partly in Hamilton county, Tenn., and partly in Walker county, Ga., with its headquarters in Chattanooga in the former county. It embraces the battlefields of Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge and the scenes of other conflicts of the Civil War in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Military events of that period are commemorated by 232 State monuments, 431 State markers, 638 cast iron historical tablets, 360 cast iron distance and locality tablets, 61 bronze historical tablets, 23 memorial shell monuments, and several hundred mounted Union and Confederate guns. The names of the different areas of the park, which are reminiscent of events of the war, are as follows:

	Acres
Chicamauga Park	5,563
Fort Oglethorpe Reservation.....	810
Lookout Mountain	102
Missionary Ridge:	
Sherman Reservation	50
De Long Reservation.....	5
Ohio Reservation	2
Bragg Reservation	2
	<hr/> 59
Orchard Knob Reservation.....	7
Donated land	2
	<hr/> 6,543

Shiloh National Park

Shiloh National Park comprises 3,546 acres situated on the west side of the Tennessee river in Hardin county, Tenn., near the southern boundary of the state. It was the scene of one of the most desperate battles of the Civil War and takes its name from a log meeting house two miles from Pittsburg Landing. Here, on April 6, 1862, 40,000 Confederates under Gen. A. S. Johnston surprised

and attacked the 33,000 Union troops under Gen. Grant and began a battle which lasted two days. On the first day the Union troops were driven back but were uncrushed, and on the second day Grant recovered his lost ground and compelled the Confederates to retreat. The latter had 1,728 killed, including Johnston, 8,012 wounded and 957 missing, while Grant lost 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded and 2,885 missing. The battlefield is marked by 140 Union and Confederate monuments and 523 memorial tablets or markers. Like Gettysburg, Penn., National Park, the battle-lines have been marked and the details of the conflict are easily studied.

UTAH

Bryce Canyon National Monument

See description under the heading of Utah National Park on page 170 following.

Dinosaur National Monument

Dinosaur National Monument is a reservation of eighty acres near the middle of Uintah county, Utah, containing the most remarkable deposits of fossilized Dinosaur remains in the known world. It is located about twelve miles east of the town of Vernal and six miles from Jensen, and was discovered by Prof. Earl B. Douglass of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1909. From that year until the end of 1922 the field was quarried by representatives of the Carnegie Museum and in 1923 and 1924 by the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Utah. The quarry is on top of a sharp ridge between two gulches. According to the theory advanced by most scientists who have visited the region many dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals must have floated down some ancient river, from a source unknown, and become imbedded in a sandbar. There they lay for countless years until they were covered to great depth in the mud and sand. Then came an upheaval which forced the fossil bed to an unright plane where it outcrops on the mountain tops. From the quarry at the top of Dinosaur Peak and from the peaks and ridges nearby the view is of much interest to the lover of the picturesque. The rock formations, up-ended, aggregating about 3 miles in thickness and representing deposits of millions of years, lie open to view, stratum on stratum of various colors and shades. High, rugged hills, deep gulches, sharp ridges, in the distance a picturesque river valley, rolling plains, bad lands, and many other physical features add to the variety of the scene.

During the operation of the Carnegie Museum a great mass of materials, some 300 tons all, was collected and shipped to the museum. In those collections were many articulated skeletons of both large and small dinosaurs, and especially important was the recovery of a considerable series of well-preserved skulls, the rarest

and most sought-for part of the dinosaurian skeleton. The great diversity of forms represented together with their unusual perfectness and excellence of preservation marks this as the most remarkable deposit of dinosaurian fossils ever discovered in the Morrison formation.

Owing to the unique character of this reservation in the system of National Monuments, we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity to give additional details furnished by Prof. Charles Whitney Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the United States National Museum (Smithsonian Institution) at Washington. He says that the principal fossil horizon is a heavy greenish conglomeratic, crossbedded sandstone that occurs in the upper half of the Morrison formation. The Morrison in the section according to measurements made by Dr. J. B. Reeside, Jr., has a total thickness of 795 feet, made up of the usual alternating beds of shale and sandstone. The whole geological section beginning with the Triassic and coming upwards successively through the marine Sundance, Morrison, Dakota, Mowry shales and Frontier is steeply tilted up with a strong dip to the south. The dip reaches an angle of 60° or more above the horizontal. Although fossil bones have been found at several other levels, nowhere are they so abundant or so well preserved as in the sandstones previously mentioned. The outcropping ledge formed by this layer of fossil bearing sandstone, which weathers brown, can easily be traced for a mile or more both east and west from the quarry and fossil bones are evident everywhere. In the quarry there is a veritable Noah's ark of the animals of this period. Here are found the largest of the giant sauropodous dinosaurs closely mingled with the remains of the smaller but powerful carnivorous forms which preyed upon them, also those of the slow and heavy armored dinosaurs of the period as well as of the lightest and most bird-like dinosaurs. Intermingled with these fossils are found occasional turtle shells, crocodile remains, fossil wood and poorly preserved cycad trunks. Some of the skeletons are essentially complete with most of the bones properly articulated, but more frequently only a third or a fourth of a skeleton remains, such as a complete tail, a section of the back, a neck or a complete limb or foot. Some few of the bones are badly crushed but on the whole the fossils are quite free from distortion.

The character of the sediments appear to represent the area of an old river bar which in its shallow waters arrested the more or less decomposed carcasses which had drifted down stream toward it, collected from many points up stream. Thus were brought together here the skeletons of the animals of a whole region, a fact which vastly enhances the interest of this deposit. Then followed a rapid covering of the stranded carcasses by sand and other river sediments, fixing the bones of the skeletons in their relative positions before the ligamentary attachments became decomposed. That many of the larger skeletons were not completely covered at first is shown by the fact that while the bones of the lower side remain undis-

turbed those of the upper or exposed side often show many displacements of parts. That this scattering of the bones is due to current action is indicated by the fact that whenever shifting has taken place those bones will invariably be found to the eastward of the main portion of the skeleton. In other words the direction of the current was from the west toward the east. Current action is further indicated by the character of the sediments in which the bones are embedded, that is by the strong cross-bedding and the assortment of the fine and coarse materials of which the sandstone is composed.

At the time of abandoning operations here at the end of 1922 the Carnegie Museum collectors in their final excavating work partly uncovered two partially articulated skeletons of the huge sauropod dinosaur known as *Diplodocus*. When this fact and the intention of the Carnegie Museum to cease operations were communicated to the officials of the Smithsonian Institution, plans were immediately promulgated to take up the work in order to secure if possible, a mountable skeleton of one of these huge reptiles. Prof. Gilmore was placed in charge of this expedition which was sent out by the U. S. National Museum in the summer of 1923 and which secured sufficient materials for a good skeletal mount of *Diplodocus*. It is estimated that this skeleton will exceed 80 feet in length with a height at the hips of over 14 feet. Owing to the small force of preparators and the very refractory matrix in which the fossils are embedded, it will be several years before the *Diplodocus* will be ready for exhibition at the National Museum.

Natural Bridges National Monument

Natural Bridges National Monument is an area of 2,740 acres near the head of White Canyon in San Juan county, Utah, containing three natural rock bridges of great size and beauty within a few miles of each other. The bridges are formed by eccentric stream erosion in beds of sandstone. Prof. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona says that ages ago the great sandstone beds of this region were pushed upwards by the internal forces of the earth until in the places of their greatest elevation the various strata separated, mountains were formed, and large cracks that extended in zigzag lines through the slopes of this vast tableland were opened up. As the waters of the mountains sought a lower level, they took their courses through these irregular crevices, sought out the soft places in the yielding sandstone, dug out deep caverns and recesses in the cliffs, and left behind them a series of graceful curves and fantastic forms that amaze and delight the traveler at every turn. Sometimes these streams perforated the rocks and wore great holes with arched roofs, producing the natural bridges. The Owanchomo or Rock Mound Bridge, so-called from the conical rock mound upon it but locally called Edwin Bridge, is probably the oldest. It is so slender that when viewed at a distance one is surprised that it

supports its own weight. It is the smallest of the three bridges and yet it has a span of 194 feet, being 35 feet wide on top but only 10 feet thick in the center. It rises 108 feet above the stream bed of a short unnamed canyon at its confluence with Armstrong Canyon. Three miles down Armstrong Canyon at its junction with White Canyon is the Kachina or, as it is better known, Caroline Bridge. A symbol carved on this bridge recognized as that of the Kachina, the sacred dancers of the Hopi Indians, gives it its name. This is the most massive of the bridges. Huge fragments of rocks and piles of sand and gravel in the canyon in the immediate vicinity are in harmony with the bridge as if the master workman, not yet having finished his work, had not thought it necessary to clear away the debris. This bridge has a span of 186 feet, a width of 49 feet, and a thickness of 107 feet at its smallest part. It rises to a height of 205 feet above the stream bed. About two and a half miles above the Kachina in White Canyon is the Sipapu, the Portal of Life. All Pueblo Indians believe they come into this world from a lower world through a hole or opening, called by the Hopi "Sipapu." After death, they return through the opening to the lower world, where they remain a period before going to the sky to become "Rain-gods." The Sipapu, or, as it is also known, Augusta Bridge, is the largest. It has a span of 261 feet, is 128 feet wide, and 65 feet thick at its smallest part, and rises to a height of 222 feet above the stream bed. It has been so carved and smoothed and is so beautifully proportioned that it is difficult to realize its great size. There are numerous ruins of cliff dwellings perched in the canyon walls in almost inaccessible places in the vicinity of the bridges. The monument also includes two large caves which are separated some little distance from the bridge region. The larger, Cigaret Cave, is in the face of a cliff under the rimrock of a canyon wall. It is about 150 feet wide, 20 feet high.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument

Rainbow Bridge National Monument is a reservation of 160 acres within the bounds of the Piute Indian Reservation in the southwestern part of San Juan county, near the Arizona border, and contains the largest natural bridge in the known world. The bridge partly spans Bridge Canyon, which extends from Navajo Mountain northward to the Colorado River. Its dimensions are 309 feet in the clear from the bottom of the canyon and 278 feet from pier to pier. It will arch over the dome of the Capitol at Washington with room to spare. It is of salmon pink sandstone and its proportions are nearly perfect. Beneath it is a sacred shrine of the builders of the cliff dwellings such as can be seen in the neighboring Navajo National Monument in Arizona, and it is quite likely that it was associated by the aborigines with their ceremonies for rain. When discovered by William B. Douglass, an examiner of surveys of the General Land Office, in 1908, it had no Indian name except such generic descriptive terms as the Piute expression meaning "The space under a horse's

belly between its fore and hind legs," or the Navajo word "nonnezoshi" meaning "hole in the rock"; and while the discoverers were debating what to call it, a beautiful rainbow appeared and suggested by its form the name of Rainbow Bridge. An interesting and suggestive incident in connection with the bridge was the conduct of a Navajo Indian named White Horse who was in Mr. Douglass' party and who, after passing under the bridge, would not return under it but laboriously climbed around its end. When pressed for an explanation, the Indian arched his hand, looked under it at the sun, and solemnly shook his head. Later, through an interpreter, Mr. Douglass learned that formations of the type of the bridge symbolized the rainbow, or path of the sun, and a person passing under it could not return, under penalty of death, without uttering a certain prayer, which White Horse had forgotten.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument

Timpanogos Cave National Monument comprises 250 acres in the northern part of Utah county, Utah, north of Utah lake near American Fork. The presidential proclamation says that it is a natural cave within the Wasatch National Forest of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Utah National Park

On June 8, 1923, President Harding proclaimed Bryce Canyon National Monument, an area of 7,440 acres within the Powell National Forest in the western part of the Wayne county, Utah, containing a box canyon distinguished by a countless array of fantastically carved pinnacles and a remarkable exhibition of vividly colored earth materials. Within the bounds of the monument are 640 acres belonging to the State of Utah and the Union Pacific Railroad. A law which was passed by the 68th Congress and signed by the President June 7, 1924, raised the National Monument to the status of a National Park, called Utah National Park, but provided that before such status should become effective all the lands within its bounds should become the property of the United States. Prof. John A. Widstoe of the University of Utah describes Bryce Canyon as a box canyon two miles wide by three miles long, cut 1,000 feet into the top of Paunsaugunt Plateau. It drains toward the southeast and overlooks the Colorado river, 75 miles distant. The strata in the canyon are flat, low-lying Tertiary sandstones and clayey sandstones, rather highly indurated. Erosional forms in wonderful variety are painted in every color of the spectrum, including reds, pinks, creams, tans, lavenders, purples, blues, greens, chocolates and whites. Prof. Widstoe says that this array of erosional forms, coupled with wonderful coloring and dotted somewhat profusely with a variety of evergreen trees, constitutes perhaps the most gorgeous spectacle in the world.

Zion National Park

In 1909, the President proclaimed, under the name of Mukuntu-weap National Monument an area of 15,840 acres situated in Kane county, Utah, between the 112th and 113th meridians of west longitude and about 60 miles north of the rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. On March 18, 1918, the name was changed by presidential proclamation to Zion National Monument and its area was enlarged to 76,800 acres; and by act of Congress approved November 19, 1919, its status was changed to that of a National Park. The new name is derived from the name of Little Zion which the early Mormon settlers gave to this beautiful valley to distinguish it from Big Zion, which was Salt Lake City. The park has two notable geological features. One, is the Vermillion Cliff, so-called, an escarpment more than 100 miles long and so precipitous that it can be scaled in few places, which passes through this monument. It consists of red sandstone 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick and overlaid by 1,000 feet of glistening white sand. These two form single cliffs nearly 3,000 feet high. These remarkable walls bear evidence that the sand gathered in a desert in ages long past—that here was a great prehistoric American Sahara. The second feature of unusual interest lies immediately above the sand, for the desert was destroyed by the incursion of sea water, which covered the drifting sand and buried it beneath gypsum and beds of limestone in which were entombed the shells and bones of sea animals.

WASHINGTON**Mount Olympus National Monument**

Mount Olympus National Monument reserves an area of 239,370 acres in Jefferson county, Washington, approximately in north latitude $47^{\circ} 50'$ and west longitude $123^{\circ} 30'$. It derives its name from Mount Olympus (or Mount Olympic, as it appears on some maps), which lies within its bounds. It contains many glaciers, valleys, streams and forests of great scenic beauty, and a great variety of wild life. From time immemorial it has been the summer range and breeding ground of the Olympic elk, a species which prior to the creation of this monument was rapidly disappearing.

Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier National Park is a reservation of 207,360 acres lying chiefly in Pierce county, Wash., about 45 miles southeast of the city of Tacoma, including Mount Rainier which has an altitude of 14,408 feet. The name Rainier is that given to it in 1791 by Capt. George Vancouver in honor of a friend who afterwards became a rear admiral in the British navy and it has been the subject of extended and feeling controversy. Reference to the movement to call the mountain Tacoma will be found in our 23d Annual Report

at pages 409–431, and our 27th Annual Report at pages 153–154. Mount Rainier is an extinct volcano with a broadly truncated top from which flow perpetual glaciers to the valleys below. Its life history has been a varied one. Like all volcanoes, Rainier has built up its cone with the materials ejected by its own eruptions — with cinders and steam-shredded particles and lumps of lava and with occasional flows of liquid lava that have solidified into layers of hard, basaltic rock. At one time it attained an altitude of not less than 16,000 feet, if one may judge by the steep inclination of the lava and cinder layers visible in its flanks. Then followed a great explosion that destroyed the top part of the mountain and reduced its height by some 2,000 feet. The volcano was left beheaded, with a capacious hollow crater surrounded by a jagged rim. Indian legends tell of the great eruption which blew its top off. There have been slight eruptions within memory — one in 1843, one in 1854, one in 1858, and the last in 1870. Even now it is only dormant. Jets of steam melt fantastic holes in the snow and ice at its summit, and there are hot springs at its foot. The glacier system radiating from the summit includes 28 different streams of snow and ice, six of which are named the Nisqually, the Ingraham, the Emmons, the Winthrop, the Tahoma, and the Kautz glaciers. The action of the sun on these masses of snow has produced many picturesque forms which, naturally, are unstable but which are constantly being reproduced as old snowfields move downward to the melting levels and new ones are formed on the heights. The reservation, on account of its great range of altitude, has a great diversity of flora, running up from the stately Douglas fir in the lower valleys to the microscopic plants in the upper regions which in places give the snow a pinkish tinge. The latter is the *Protococcus nivalis*, producing the “red-snow” so-called which was regarded with superstitious awe by the aborigines. Between these extremes there are many flowering plants of brilliant coloring and exquisite form.

WYOMING

Devil's Tower National Monument

Devil's Tower National Monument is a reservation of 1,152 acres in Cook county, in the extreme northeastern part of Wyoming, about 35 miles northeast of Moorcraft station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Its distinguishing feature is an extraordinary mass of igneous rock which is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the Black Hills region of Wyoming. The tower rises 600 feet above a rounded ridge of sedimentary rocks, which itself rises 600 feet above the Belle Fourche river. Its sides are fluted by great columns which stand nearly perpendicular except near the top where they round in and near the base where they flare out. The base emerges into a talus of broken columns lying on a platform of buff sandstone. The great columns of which the tower consists are mostly pentagonal in shape but some are four or six sided. Each

column is about 6 feet in diameter and the whole bunched together like a bundle of matches. In places several columns unite in their upper portion to form a large fluted column. In the lower quarter or third of the tower the columns bend outward and merge rapidly into massive rock which toward the base shows little trace of columnar structure. It measures more than one mile around the base. The Devil's Tower was useful to the aborigines as a landmark from which to direct their courses across the plains. The Indian legend of its origin is to the effect that one day three Sioux maidens, while out gathering wild flowers, were beset by three bears. The maidens took refuge upon a large rock which the bears were also able to climb because they had long, sharp claws. The gods, seeing the maidens about to be devoured, caused the rock to grow up out of the ground. As the rock grew the maidens climbed but the bears followed. At last, becoming exhausted, the bears could climb no farther and fell to their death on the rocks below. The maidens then took the flowers which they had gathered and made them into a rope with which they safely lowered themselves to the ground below. The columnar structure is supposed to have been caused by the marks of the bears' claws. The Indians also say that during thunderstorms the Thunder God takes his mighty drum to the top of the tower where he beats it, thus causing the thunder. The white pioneers in turn used the tower as a landmark in their exploration of the great northwest; and still later the military leaders in the Sioux and Crow Indian country during the Indian wars of the last century directed their marches by its aid, for it is visible in some directions for nearly a hundred miles.

Shoshone Cavern National Monument

Shoshone Cavern National Monument comprises 210 acres in the northeastern part of Park county, Wyoming, about four miles from Cody, on the south side of the Shoshone river. The entrance to the cavern, from which the monument derives its name, is near the summit of Cedar Mountain in a limestone conglomerate. The portal is about 20 feet wide and six feet high. The main cavern follows a fairly straight course, as though located in a large fault in the rock, and extends into the mountain about 2,500 feet. There are a few side passages, but all are believed to be short, although as yet these have not been fully explored. Entering the cavern one soon comes to two descending ladders, then after following the descending floor of the cave, two more ladders are reached and finally a fifth ladder. At the foot of this ladder the passage turns toward the slope of the mountain, but still continues to descend. The air is very clear and the ventilation is good throughout. The walls of the cavern are well covered by incrustations of crystals and drip formations, mostly white, but some are brownish or reddish color. Some of the crystals are sharp and pointed, others resemble rock candy, and some of the formations are curious. The cavern is lacking in large stalactites and stalagmites, and the rooms are not of great size, the largest being

perhaps forty feet wide, with a ceiling about 8 feet high. At other points the openings run up to 50 feet or more, but the walls are only a few feet apart.

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,142,720 acres situated chiefly in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, but lapping over slightly into Montana on the north and Idaho on the west. It is a rectangular tract, measuring about 62 miles north and south and about 54 miles east and west, the overlap into Idaho and Montana being about two miles wide. This is by far the most magnificent of the National Parks in its extent; is the earliest reservation made for purely scenic and scientific interest (not counting Hot Springs National Park, q. v.) and contains probably the greatest variety of natural phenomena. Speaking of the geological aspects of the park, Mr. Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey says that the central plateau, with the adjacent mountains, presents a sharply defined region in strong contrast with the rest of the Rocky Mountains. It stands out boldly, is unique in topographical structure, and is complete as a geological problem. This plateau occupying the central portion of the park is essentially of volcanic origin and has an average elevation of about 8,000 feet above sea-level. Surrounding it on the north, east, south and west are mountain ranges with culminating peaks and ridges rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the general level of the table land. Throughout Tertiary time, the park area was characterized by great volcanic activity. Enormous volumes of earth materials were poured out in the Eocene and Middle Tertiary, continuing with abated force through the Pliocene and extending into Quaternary time. There is no evidence of any considerable outbursts in very recent times and volcanically speaking the region may be considered to have been extinct for a long time. The rocks thus formed have a wide range in mineral composition and physical structure, one of the most interesting to lay visitors being the obsidian, or black volcanic glass, which crops out conspicuously by the road, about eleven miles south of Mammoth Hot Springs. The rocks and mineral deposits at certain places are beautifully colored and add to the extraordinary and at times weird beauty of the park.

The four most conspicuous features of popular interest are (a) the pools and geysers, (b) the lakes, (c) the river and canyon, and (d) the petrified trees.

If one enters the park from the north, he comes in touch at once with the thermal phenomena of the reservation at Mammoth Hot Springs — abbreviated to “Mammoth” in common parlance. Here he sees steaming water resting in quiet pools or flowing down the hillsides and forming with their mineral deposits terraces of beautifully shaped and colored fountain basins. Here he notices the extraordinary blue color of the water in the pools, due to minute vegetable organisms. In another part of the park, one of these blue pools, round at the top and funnel-shaped beneath, is bordered

by yellowish and reddish deposits, which extend above and below the surface of the blue water, producing the effect of a great morning glory flower. As one journeys through the park southward, he passes a bubbling cauldron of colored mud called the Devil's Paint Pot, and at another place a cup-like cone emitting steam called the Devil's Punch Bowl. In almost a direct line south of Mammoth Hot Springs, at intervals of from eight to fifteen miles, are five distinct geyser basins called the Norris, Lower, Upper, Shoshone and Heart Lake Geyser Basins. In these regions the injunction to "Watch Your Step" is of vital importance, for if one wanders from the prescribed paths he is apt to break through the superficial incrustations and scald his feet in the boiling water beneath, if, indeed, he is fortunate enough to escape a more serious mishap. The scenes in the geyser basins are among the most extraordinary ever seen by man. Here he sees columns of steam issuing from the earth, some flowing steadily and some intermittently, and all giving one the impression that he is in the midst of the most mysterious active natural forces. Of the intermittent geysers, Old Faithful in the Upper Geyser Basin is the most celebrated, its eruptions occurring with remarkable regularity at intervals at from 65 to 80 minutes, rising to a height of from 120 to 170 feet, and remaining in eruption about four minutes at a time. The greatest geyser in some respects, however, is the Giant Geyser, which erupts with less frequency and regularity at intervals of from six to fourteen days, rises to a height of from 200 to 250 feet, and remains in operation for about an hour. When public lecturers first began to describe these scenes they were laughed at because their auditors thought they were drawing on their imaginations, and even now, when with the aid of the camera and stereopticons, people know that the descriptions are not overdone, they cannot fully realize the wonders of the scenes until verified by their own eyes.

The Yellowstone Lake is an irregular shaped body of water measuring about twenty miles from head to foot and about fourteen miles in width. In the midst of the lake is a small cone-shaped island containing a hot water spring, so that it is literally possible to catch a fish in the lake, toss it into the hot water and cook it without leaving one's boat. Three other smaller lakes, Shoshone, Lewis and Heart Lakes, lie to the southwestward of Yellowstone Lake.

About 14 miles north of Yellowstone Lake the Yellowstone river plunges over a magnificent precipice into the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone — not to be confused with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river in Arizona. There are two of these falls, the Upper, 109 feet high, and the Lower, 308 feet high, situated about half a mile apart. The Grand Canyons of the Colorado and the Yellowstone cannot be compared in the same terms. The former is the greater and more profound, the latter perhaps more brilliantly colored, with the added feature of the falls which the former lacks. A visitor who has seen one of the canyons is rarely disappointed in the other.

The fossil forests lie chiefly in the northeastern part of the park, for a distance of about 20 miles along the west side of the Lamar river, above its junction with the Yellowstone. These petrified trees, unlike those in the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona, stand erect, imbedded and fossilized where they originally grew. The standing trunks may be seen in the sides of the ridge which rises from the valley to a height of approximately 2,000 feet. Below the standing trunks in the valley are many fragments of trees which have been washed out and fallen to the lower level. The standing trunks are not all at one level but lie in successive stages, and the mode of occurrence is explained by the volcanic activities before mentioned. During the successive eruptions following Tertiary time, material to the thickness of 2,000 feet or more was accumulated forming the cliff. The earliest eruption buried the lowest forest; a new forest grew above the buried one, and this in turn was buried by material from the next eruption, and so on until the volcanic activity ceased. The largest exposed portion of a trunk is that of a redwood, 8½ feet in diameter without the bark, and about 12 feet high. Another specimen is three feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and another four feet in diameter and 40 feet high. These three probably had a total height of 100 feet or more.

The park has a great variety of animal life, some of the most interesting species being the elk, bears and eagles.

NATIONAL FORESTS

American Forest Week

For several years past, an effort has been made to cultivate public knowledge about forestry and the urgent need of forest conservation by means of annual periods of intensive discussions called Forest Protection Weeks, conducted under the auspices of private organizations. This year, the forest educational work takes a step forward by the proclamation of "American Forest Week" by President Coolidge. The presidential proclamation, the first of its kind, dated February 21, 1925, is as follows:

In proclaiming American Forest Week, I desire to bring to the attention of all our people the danger that comes from the neglect of our forests.

For several years the nation has observed Forest Protection Week. It is fitting that this observance be enlarged. We have too freely spent the rich and magnificent gift that nature bestowed on us. In our eagerness to use that gift we have stripped our forests; we have permitted fires to lay waste and devour them; we have all too often destroyed the young growth and the seed from which new forests might spring. And though we already feel the first grip of timber shortage, we have barely begun to save and restore.

We have passed the pioneer stage and are no longer excusable for continuing this unwise dissipation of a great resource. To the nation it means the lack of an elemental necessity and the waste of keeping idle or only partly productive nearly one-fourth of our soil. To our forest-using industries it means unstable investments, the depletion of forest capital, the disbanding of established enterprises and the decline of one of our most important industrial groups.

Our forests ought to be put to work and kept at work. I do not minimize the obstacles that have to be met, nor the difficulty of changing old ideas and practices. We must all put our hands to this common task. It is not enough that the Federal, State and local governments take the lead. There must be a change in our national attitude. Our industries, our landowners, our farmers, all our citizens must learn to treat our forests as crops—to be used but also to be renewed. We must learn to tend our woodlands as carefully as we tend our farms.

Let us apply to the creative task the boundless energy and skill we have so long spent in harvesting the free gifts of nature. The forests of the future must be started today. Our children are dependent on our course. We are bound by a solemn obligation from which no evasion and no subterfuge will relieve us. Unless we fulfill our sacred responsibility to unborn generations, unless we use with gratitude and with restraint the generous and kindly gifts of Divine Providence, we shall prove ourselves unworthy guardians of a heritage we hold in trust.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do recommend to the Governors of the various States to designate and set apart the week of April 27–May 3, inclusive, 1925, as American Forest Week, and wherever practicable and not in conflict with State law or accepted customs, to celebrate Arbor Day within that week. And I urge public officials, public and business associations, industrial leaders, forest owners, editors, educators and all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President.

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

The observance of the week thus proclaimed will be fostered by the U. S. Forest Service, the American Forestry Association, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the General Federation of Women's Club, the Isaac Walton Club, and a large number of other organizations, represented by delegates upon a general committee headed by Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. The object of the observance is educational. It is expected that every local club, chamber or association having national affiliations will be supplied with educational matter so that during the period set aside for its observance the American Forest Week movement will have an intensive observance all over the United States. In addition to local activities there will be much national publicity, including radio talks, speeches by men of national prominence, posters, etc.

One reason leading to this cooperative movement is that heretofore there has been a bewildering mass of material coming from many sources—much of it contradictory and misleading—and it is believed that with the American Forest Week Committee originating and supervising publicity that will be authoritative and free from interest other than that of good citizenship and sound national economy, stimulus will be given to constructive thought throughout the nation that will take forestry out of the realm of conservation and put it into actual practice.

The National Forest Service

The reference under the preceding heading to confusing information may be illustrated by two contrasting statements. Circular No. 112 of the Department of Agriculture entitled "Timber Depletion and the Answer" published in 1920 is authority for the statement that we are taking 26 billion cubic feet of material out of the forests every year and growing only about six billion feet in them; in other words that the forests are being consumed more than four times as fast as they are being reproduced. In an article in the Outlook for March 4, 1925, Mr. W. B. Greeley, Chief of the United States Forest Service, says that plans for the management of the National Forests "have been instituted under which mature timber will be cut in an orderly way on each natural unit and reforestation assured. The cut on each unit is limited to what it is producing by growth." The apparent contradiction between these statements may be reconciled, perhaps, by considering the former as applying to all the forests of the country in the recent past and the latter to the present situation in the National Forests. It will be reassuring to the American public to know certainly that the National Forests are not sharing in the progressive depletion which characterizes most of the privately owned forests of the country.

Many other statements in Mr. Greeley's article are of popular interest. The National Forests cover 157,000,000 acres and contain about one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States. During the calendar year of 1923, the cut amounted to 1,037,000,000 board feet. The timber is sold at rates varying from 25 cents a cord for dead chestnut trees salvaged in the Southern Appalachians to \$12.50 per thousand board feet for white pine in Idaho and \$15 or more for ash in the White Mountains. Every sale of more than \$100 worth of timber is advertised for competitive bids. In all larger contracts a forest ranger or an experienced lumberman in the Government employ supervises the logging and measures the timber. Every log is scaled, numbered and entered in the records of sale.

For the protection of the forests, the Forest Service has constructed about 31,000 miles of telephone line and is completing the 7,000 miles still needed as fast as it can. Ninety-four lookout houses for detecting forest fires have been built, and 166 more of these structures are required.

Some of the expenditures of the Forest Service in 1924 were as follows: Preventing and extinguishing fires \$1,930,000; supervising timber cuttings, \$661,000; supervising the grazing of 9,000,000 sheep and cattle, \$641,000; making surveys, maps and appraisals of timber, \$425,000; forest nurseries and tree planting, over \$196,000; camp ground improvements and sanitation, \$18,421; administration of recreation and land use, \$113,185.

The question of how far the National Forests shall be used for recreational purposes has been the subject of recent public discussion. The Forest Service has no specialized or highly developed scheme of recreation but believes in such use of the forests, and has

about 1,500 camp grounds for public use. These camp sites are being gradually improved at an average cost of about \$150 each, so as to make them safe from the risk of fire and to provide the simplest of sanitary and other conveniences. The Forest Service appreciates the fact that the fire risk increases with the growing number of people who go into the forests; at the same time, it does not believe that the 157,000,000 acres of National Forests should be locked up against recreational use on that account. On the other hand, it does not believe in going to the other extreme of managing the forests mainly for recreational purposes. Mr. Greeley says that the policy of the Service is in harmony with the resolution adopted on May 24, 1924, by the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, called by President Coolidge, which contained the following:

"The resources of National Forests, including recreation, should be developed to the greatest possible extent consistent with permanent productivity in such a way as to insure the highest use of all parts of the area involved."

IN HAWAII

Capt. Cook Memorial Highway Proposed

In November, 1924, the territorial authorities of Hawaii received from Sir Joseph Hector Carruthers, K. C. M. G., former Premier of New South Wales, a request for permission for the building of a highway to the scene of the death of Capt. James Cook, the British explorer, in 1779. The proposed highway is to be a tribute to Capt. Cook's memory by the people of Australia. Sir Joseph, who is now President of the Chamber of Agriculture of New South Wales, has for many years been interested in cherishing the memory of the great navigator and explorer. He believes that "no man born of English parents deserves more credit" than Capt. Cook who, among other accomplishments, surveyed the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Botany Bay. Through his efforts a shrine to Cook's memory has been erected in Australia, and now he desires to have built a memorial highway leading to the spot on Kalekakua Bay on the Kona coast of the Island of Hawaii where the explorer was killed by the natives. The place of Cook's death is now marked by a monument, but it is accessible only by outrigger boat. The memory of Capt. Cook is not held in universal esteem by native Hawaiians because they say he allowed their ancestors to worship him as a deity and permitted his men to commit outrages upon the natives. The accounts of the explorer's death say that after he was killed his body was dismembered and his bones were distributed among the principal native chiefs. Sir Joseph purposes to build a good road from the Belt Highway, a famous scenic, round-the-island-thoroughfare, to the monument and to establish a park, at the expense of Australia, which may become a shrine to English-speaking peoples, to serve as a closer link of friendship between America and Great Britain and to bind more closely the friendship between the Territory of Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Australia.

IN ENGLAND

Repair of the Roof of Westminster Hall

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is under an unusual obligation of gratitude to Sir Frank Baines, C. V. O., C. B. E., Director of His Majesty's Office of Works, for the following information concerning the history and the repair of the roof of Westminster Hall which was completed a little over a year ago. The roof of this famous building is now about five and a third centuries old, and its timbers had become so honeycombed by the beetle called the "Death Watch" that it was insecure. Under the direction of the Office of Works the timbers were chemically treated so as to prevent further damage by the insects and were reinforced with concealed steel, thus performing most literally an important work of "historic preservation." The work covered a period of about eight years. The detailed explanation of the methods employed and of the chemical formulas used are of unusual interest and value, and will, no doubt, serve as a useful guide in the preservation of old woodwork in the United States.

Sir Frank considers Westminster Hall as the greatest historical monument possessed by the Nation. Its history goes back certainly for nearly 830 years, and it contains in its structure a great deal of the first work of the master masons of King William Rufus. He says that its very stones, if they should become vocal, could speak of great and outstanding events in the history of the English people. It saw Charles I face his Roundhead judges, denying their right to try a king. It heard the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the beginning of whose trial was attended by the great actress Siddons in all her incomparable beauty; further back in its history it had seen Sir Thomas More and other great ones leave its door for the Tower; and eventually for the block. It was here that the Coronation feasts were held, when the King's Champion made entrance on horseback, man and horse in full armor, and threw down his gage, and announced himself ready to fight any challenger of the King.

The date of the hall was definitely fixed by an entry in the Saxon Chronicle. King William Rufus commenced its erection in 1097, three hundred years before Richard II built his great roof, existing to the present day. The walls retained in this structure much of the original work of the walls of King William Rufus' Hall. King William Rufus at this time (1097) was undertaking three great works, the taxes in respect of which pressed heavily upon the shires. One of these works was the repair of Old London Bridge, said to be "all awash," another the building of the great wall around the Tower, and the third the erection of the Kings Hall at Westminster. King Rufus' hall was probably roofed in three bays, not in one gigantic span as at present; and its walls had a wonderful continuous arcading, with windows and a wall walk or passage. During the three hundred years that elapsed between

King William Rufus' work and that of Richard II the roof of the former presumably fell into decay, for in 1393, Richard II instructed his clerk John Godmestone to undertake the repair of the Kings Hall and to gather such workmen as he needed for this purpose, with power to commandeer labor and imprison all "contrarians." That entry was dated July, 1393. At that time labor was Guild Labor and apparently could be commandeered; and the best of the King's craftsmen were sought out for the purpose. The master carpenter selected for the work was Hugh Herland, one of the great carpenters of the world. His work was exceptional because there was no record of any pre-existing example of a timber roof of this scale and design to guide him. He had to construct the roof from very insufficient data. Roofs of later date than that of "Westminster Hall," such as that of the hall of Eltham Palace, the Great Hall at Hampton Court and the hall of the Middle Temple, though similar in type, are inferior in design and in the scientific principle of the design. The roof of Westminster Hall is unsurpassed as the first example of an open timber framed structure in the world. It represents a "peak" period of mediaeval carpentry. It is perfect as to scale, design and the underlying theory of that incomparable design.

The great master carpenter, Hugh Herland, was probably seventy years old when he undertook this work. He was a selected King's craftsman and dealt directly with the King. The architect as known to-day did not exist. The craftsmen designed and executed the work themselves; and had the right of direct approach to the client, who in this case was the King. His Majesty also granted "a little house" within the precincts of his palace at Westminster where Herland could lead a life of quiet and study his models and drawings. The character of Herland's problem was dictated by the size of the scantlings of oak which he could obtain for the building of the roof. The principal rafters for example are 67 feet 6 inches long; and the main collar beam is forty feet long, and weighs four tons. Herland could not get these members in one timber and they were therefore built of two timbers.

After the lapse of over five centuries, the danger of the collapse of a portion of the roof became evident by the distortion of the timbers from their original position, by the dropping of the hammer beams at their free ends to the extent of from 10 to 14 inches, by the distortion and thrusting outwards of the main curved brace, by the dropping of the ridge beam to the extent of eighteen inches, and by the actual lifting of the hammer beams from the wall head. Certain of the purlins had deflected under their load to the extent of eight inches and were completely fractured. As a result of general distortion and strain of the roof timbers, one of the main corbels which supports the great curved brace and wall post had been sheared through vertically thereby adding to the danger of collapse to that truss.

Upon examination it was found that the ends of many principal

rafters, the purlins and some of the main collar beams were hollowed out to a mere shell by the attacks of the beetle, and generally the decay was found to be extraordinarily extensive.

Two main alternative methods dealing with the strengthening of the roof were open to consideration: (1) To renew all the timbers that were decayed. (2) To strengthen as many as possible of the old timbers in such a manner that they could be retained strictly in their exact relative positions for an indefinite period of time.

The first alternative was ruled out because if all the defective timbers were removed and new oak substituted, a great proportion of the original oak work of the roof would be destroyed. The second alternative was therefore adopted, and after consideration of many suggested methods of strengthening it was decided to support the trusses by means of a specially designed steel reinforcement superimposed upon the trusses in such a manner that it would be practically invisible from the floor of the hall when completed. The reinforcement consists of steel plates bolted to both sides of the principal rafters (using the original timber as the web of the girder so formed) and connecting these plates to the underside of the main collar beam with steel tension rods of heavy section.

The beetle whose ravages caused the greatest decay in the roof timbers was identified by Dr. Gahan of the Imperial College of Science as *Xestobium Tessellatum*, one of the Anobiid beetles. The life history of the beetle was studied, and it is known to undergo a complete metamorphosis in approximately three years, progressing through a larval stage, a chrysalis stage, and thereafter becoming a perfect beetle. It is thought that the larval stage, in which the white slightly curved grub is then known as the "wood worm," is the period of the greatest destructive activity of the beetle. In this stage, during which it lives entirely within the timber, it bores through the oak with its hard sharp jaws, forming tunnels of approximately one-eighth of an inch diameter. The soft body of the grub is armed with minute horny pegs directed outward and backward to enable it to press upon the sides and top of the tunnel and to give effective driving power to the jaws. In the larval stage, the larva takes up its position in the bore hole closely adjacent to the outer surface of the timber with the merest film of wood between it and the outer air. Here it rests for the duration of the chrysalis or pupal stage, and on emergence from the chrysalis into the perfect beetle the thin film is penetrated by the beetle which takes its nuptial flight. In this stage, the beetle produces the rhythmic tapping on the timber from which it derives the popular name of the "Death Watch." The call is produced by the beetle rising upon its front legs and rapidly driving its head on to the timber and striking a succession of rhythmic sharp blows upon the surface of the wood with its jaws. From 8 to 10 definite taps compose the sex call. The female afterwards lays her eggs in dark draughtless cracks or interstices of the wood, such as joints which have warped and opened, or fissures that have occurred through seasoning or under stress.

As a result of this habit of the beetle the vast majority of the principal bearing joints of the roof trusses in the hall were severely damaged by the ravages of the grub, while its habit of working continuously within the timber and not emerging to the outer surface until its emergence as a beetle from the chrysalis stage led to the preservation of a sound looking outer crust to the main beams, the interior of which was often found to be almost completely eaten away.

In devising a suitable compound or chemical preparation for preserving the timber from future attacks of the beetle, the use of insecticides that were highly inflammable or were so poisonous as to involve serious risk to the workmen applying the preservative was excluded. Further it was considered necessary to avoid an insecticide that would change the special orange brown color of the surface of the old timber.

After considerable experiments by Dr. Maxwell Defroy of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, (experiments conducted both in the Laboratory and Westminster Hall), the formula for a solution for the insecticide was settled as follows:

	Per cent
Tetrachlorethane	50
Cedar wood oil.....	6
Solvent soap	2
Paraffin wax	2
Trichlorethylene	40

The first of these, (Tetrachlorethane) is a powerful insecticide, but it was also found to be a virulent liver poison, and it was therefore diluted with other ingredients into a form in which it was thought it would be reasonably safe to apply. Notwithstanding the dilution with other ingredients, however, the liquid with its volatile products was still found by the Home Office to be poisonous, and the men using the liquid in the form of a fine spray had to wear gas masks of an approved pattern.

The solution, though admirable for its purpose, was not considered ideal, and as a result of further experiments a non-poisonous solution was substituted for the foregoing. The active insecticide in the second solution was Ortho-para-dichlor-benzene which is considered to be a most effective antidote to the beetle and would kill it if it consumed any of the treated timber. To this was added soap and cedar wood oil. As in the previous solution the function of the two latter ingredients was in the first case to glaze over the surface of the timber and to retain the solution within the fibres of the wood, and in the second case to add an oil which was known to be very distasteful to the beetle and so prevent them from approaching the timbers to deposit their eggs.

The proportions of the liquid were as follows:—

	Per cent
Ortho-para-dichlor-benzene	91
White castile soap base.....	7
Cedar wood oil.....	2

Before the solution was applied the timber was thoroughly cleaned from dust and debris and as much as possible of the dust and excreta of the wood boring grub was removed by air blasts or by a vacuum cleaner from the tunnels of the timber. The cleaning operation is found to be of primary importance as the penetration of the solution into the wood fibres is seriously prejudiced by a screen of dirt or dust upon the surface of the timbers. The insecticide was discharged from a ten-gallon container made of acid proof metal and mounted on a framework with a wheel base, handles, and legs, so as to allow of its ready removal to any point of application. The apparatus was fitted with a hand pump working up to an air pressure of 120 lbs. to the square inch, with a proper pressure gauge graduated to measure. The pressure normally used, however, was roughly 60 lbs. per square inch.

Every part of the timber both new and old was given at least two soakings from the solution, the spraying of the timber not being discontinued until the surface had absorbed as much as possible and until the solution streamed down the surface and began to drip. Difficulty was experienced in spraying the smaller parts of the structure of the roof, such as the open-work tracery, etc., but special nozzles were devised to meet this difficulty.

The repairs generally to the roof were commenced in May, 1914, and at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, the work, although not discontinued, proceeded at a very slow rate. Since the war it progressed continuously until completion, although no attempt was made to speed up the work at the sacrifice of the standard of execution.

Statue of Blackstone Presented by Americans

In the midst of a distinguished company gathered in the central hall of the Law Courts, in London, on July 23, 1924, a statue of Sir William Blackstone, author of the famous "Commentaries," was presented to the British people in behalf of the American bench and bar by Hon. George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney General. The statue is by Mr. Paul Bartlett. Lord Chancellor Haldane accepted the gift. Many Americans were present at the ceremony. The visitors were also honored by garden parties at Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, receptions by the Mayor of Westminster and the University of London, and a banquet and reception by the Lord Mayor of London. At the latter 500 Americans and 150 Canadian lawyers, many English judges and prominent members of the English bar were guests.

Westminster Abbey Rejects Byron Memorial

During 1924, permission to place a tablet in memory of the poet Byron in Westminster Abbey was refused by the Abbey authorities. The reasons stated by Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster, were as follows:

"Byron, partly by his own openly dissolute life and partly by

the influence of licentious verse, earned a world-wide reputation of immorality. Among English-speaking people, Westminster Abbey primarily stands to witness for Jesus Christ. A man who outraged the laws of our Divine Lord and whose treatment of women violated Christian principles of purity and honor should not be commemorated in Westminster Abbey. In my decision I have the unanimous support of the Chapter. I believe also that I shall have behind me the support of the great mass of Christian opinion throughout the whole British Empire."

A Tablet from New York to Old York

On July 16, 1924, a tablet expressing the friendship of New York for her namesake in England was dedicated in the ancient Guild Hall of old York, with formal ceremonies. The tablet bears the following inscription:

To the ancient and famous City of York, whose storied monuments and living chronicles enshrine so great a part of the history of the English race, this tablet is affectionately inscribed as an expression of friendship and good will from her godchild in America, the City of New York.

The memorial was formally presented to the English city by a commission appointed by Mayor Hylan. It was unveiled by the Duke of York and accepted by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Ryalston Beal represented Ambassador Kellogg, and messages of good will were read from Mayor Hylan of New York City, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York State, and President Coolidge.

Keats' Home Preserved

Announcement was made in 1924 that the home of Keats, in Hampstead, had been preserved as a memorial of the poet through the efforts of a few citizens of Hampstead who had effected the rescue of "Lawn Bank" from threatened sale for building lots. Both "Lawn Bank" and the waste site which bounds the gardens outside the fence came into the market as a "desirable building plot," but before prospective purchasers were aware of this opportunity, a volunteer committee undertook the task of raising £3000 for its acquisition. The response from both England and America was prompt and generous, and the home of the poet was bought. As soon as possible the place will be entirely restored to its original condition. The Keats relics and remnants distributed about Hampstead, including the splendid collection bequeathed by the late Sir Charles Dilke, a descendant of the Dilke with whom Keats lived, will go into this museum. The bedroom at "Lawn Bank," where the poet discovered the nature of his illness, and the sitting room with its etchings and prints, have not changed since Keats' day. Outside in the garden is the same tree under which he committed his nightingale ode to a scrap of paper.

Among those who aided in the rescue of Lawn Bank were Sir

Sidney Colvin who acted as Treasurer; Barrie; Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate; Quiller-Couch; John W. Davis, then United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Drinkwater, Sir Edward Elgar. Edmund Gosse, Thomas Hardy, Lord Tennyson and Lady Byron, H. G. Wells, and some thirty others, including later Miss Amy Lowell.

Adams Family Ancestral Home

In our last Annual Report we reported the action of the Governors of the American Branch of the George Washington Sulgrave Institution in purchasing what was believed to be the home of the ancestors of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, second and sixth Presidents of the United States, at Flore, in Northamptonshire. After the purchase, some question arose as to the identity of the house as the ancestral home of the Adams family, and further inquiry having failed to satisfy the purchasers, they offered it for sale. In announcing this action in a letter published in the New York Times of February 4, 1925, Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors, announced the intention of the American Branch of the Institution to erect in England some memorial of the ancestors of John Adams.

William Penn's Grave

The action of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the International Advertising Convention in London in visiting the grave of William Penn at Jordan's Corner, forty miles from London, on July 18, 1924, called attention to the little known location of the burial place of the founder of Pennsylvania. About 150 delegates made the pilgrimage and joined with the people of Jordan's Corner in paying tribute to the memory of the famous Quaker pioneer.

Isaac Walton Home Opened

In our 28th Annual Report we gave the particulars of the preservation of the home of Isaac Walton, the fisherman's "patron saint," at Shallowford, near Stafford, England. About the first of May last year it was opened to the public by Lord Stafford, after the building had been restored. The cottage now bears a memorial tablet to the late Julien Tappan Davies, who headed the movement to purchase and rehabilitate the cottage.

In the simple ceremony of opening the cottage, Lord Stafford said he hoped it would become a place of pilgrimage for visitors from overseas. More than half the cost of the restoration was assumed by Americans and Australians.

Memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers

On July 31, 1924, many British and Americans gathered at Immingham Creek, in North Lincolnshire, to attend the ceremony of beginning the monument to commemorate the Puritans who embarked

at that place to seek religious freedom in Holland and eventually became the Pilgrim settlers of New England. The memorial, which is being erected by the Anglo-American Society of Hull, will be an imposing structure and will be surmounted by a granite stone taken from Plymouth Rock, where the Pilgrims finally landed, and presented by the Sulgrave Institution of the United States. The Lord Mayor of Hull presided, and among those present were the officers and men of the American torpedo boat Dale, and officers and cadets of the American training ship Nantucket.

Bones of Richard the Third

The tendency of popular opinion to jump at conclusions in archaeological matters is illustrated in the cable dispatch from London, dated July 27, 1924, saying that a skeleton, believed to be that of Richard III, had just been dug up on Bosworth field and had been handed over to the Leicester Museum. It was generally supposed that Richard was buried in the churchyard of the Abbey of the Grey Friars at Leicestershire. The evidence of the identity of these recently found remains with those of the king who fell in battle nearly 440 years ago is not stated.

Saxon Relics Discovered

An interesting archeological discovery in England in the latter part of 1924 was that of Saxon coins issued during the reigns of five Wessex kings which were found in a cave near Peakland, in Derbyshire, by the Rev. G. H. Wilson. Human and animal remains found in the outer chambers of the cave indicate, according to antiquarians, that the cave was formerly the dwelling place of some important personage, possibly of a Mercian ruler, of more than a thousand years ago. The coins so far identified date back to the time of Cenwulf, a Mercian King, who ruled about the year 800. Articles of personal adornment also were found. Mr. Wilson has advanced the theory that the Saxons of Eastern and Middle England, retreating before the victorious Danes, took shelter in the Derbyshire caves and that there many of them were slaughtered or starved.

Instability of St. Paul's Cathedral

Ever since the fall of the campanile of St. Mark's at Venice in 1902, more and more attention has been attracted by the ravages of time upon those great architectural creations which have expressed the spiritual life of past centuries. In our 19th Annual Report we referred to the replacement of the foundations of Winchester Cathedral and in our 26th to the deterioration of Cologne Cathedral. In our 28th Annual Report will be found references to the insecurity of Lincoln Cathedral; to the leaning of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral which is 28 inches out of perpendicular, and to the cracking of the piers of St. Paul's in London. The past year has brought us new evidence in regard to the London Cathedral and adds fresh informa-

tion in regard to St. Peter's at Rome and the famous tower of Pisa Cathedral.

The instability of St. Paul's Cathedral in London has been the cause of increasing solicitude during the past year. The particular danger about which concern is felt is that of the dome, which weighs from forty to sixty tons and rests upon eight piers. These piers, which outwardly appear to be of massive masonry, are in reality hollow casings of stone filled with rubble, and the immense weight of the dome, resting chiefly on the shells of the piers, has forced them out of alignment and cracked them. The seriousness of the situation has been increasing for the past fourteen years, and during the past twelve months the alarm became so great that it was proposed to close the cathedral until the insecure masonry could be reinforced. The seriousness of the public alarm was reflected in the notice of the District Surveyor of the city which was served on the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral, denouncing St. Paul's as "a dangerous building" and calling on them to remove it. A few days later the City Government adopted a resolution suspending the usual police action under a "dangerous structure" notice and appointed a special committee to confer on the whole matter of the cathedral, not only with the Chapter, but with any other body, even the government itself, if that seemed necessary. Although the cathedral authorities did not go to the extent of pulling the cathedral down or even of excluding the public, they appointed a committee of experts to study the situation and plan a remedy. Three or more different modes of procedure were suggested. One was that the whole dome should be taken down while new piers were built. Another was that the arches which rest upon the piers and support the dome should be supported by "centrings" or temporary arches while the piers were rebuilt. A third plan, and the one which has been adopted according to a cable dispatch from London dated March 3, 1925, calls for the strengthening of the piers by grouting and steel reinforcement. By the process called "grouting," liquid cement is forced behind the facing stone and finds its way through the interstices of the rubble, solidifying it into one continuous mass. This method has been used at Lincoln Cathedral with apparent success. The employment of the grouting process, however, involves many technical problems, as, for instance, that of the consistency of the grouting mixture to be used. While the experts of the cathedral commission are satisfied with this method, its safety has been questioned by other eminent engineers and architects who have expressed the fear that the liquid cement, instead of solidifying the piers, may actually force the outward coverings of the piers apart. At last report, the grouting of two of the eight piers was nearing completion and the apprehension just expressed has not yet been justified.

The security of the dome, however, is not the only cause of concern about St. Paul's. The cathedral does not rest on the rock or indeed on a substantial soil. It is built on a varied series of strata, largely composed of sand and gravel, the hydrostatic equilibrium of which has been disturbed by drainings. When Sir Christopher

Wren built the cathedral, he carried his foundation only a few feet below the level of the crypt, and did not reach the stiff London clay which would have formed a more stable support. Some eminent engineers, such as Sir Francis Fox, have expressed the opinion that St. Paul's will not be stabilized satisfactorily without deepening and strengthening the foundations, but the weight of expert opinion is at present against this, and the Dean and the Chapter hope to be able to avoid undertaking such costly work. The report of the experts, which is signed by Sir Ashton Webb, Basil Mott, E. C. Trench, G. W. Humphreys and Marvyn E. Macartney, states that the signatories are of the opinion that if the work advised by them is carried out, the piers will be brought into a condition at least as good as at their original construction. They do not believe in the advisability of complete reconstruction of the piers and their foundations.

The cost of the repairs is variously estimated. Dean Inge said in January, 1925, that he thought it would be about £140,000; but if the experts' plan should not remedy the situation, they might have to pull the cathedral down and rebuild it at a cost of £1,000,000. Meanwhile, there has been an active movement for the raising of the necessary fund. On January 22, 1925, the city of London voted an appropriation of £5,000 toward the restoration fund, in addition to the £4,000 which it has contributed in the last few years in response to similar appeals. That brought the London Times fund up to £155,397. Among the contributors to the cathedral have been the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

IN FRANCE

American Gift for Repair of Rheims Cathedral

On May 29, 1924, announcement was made from Paris that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York city had given \$1,000,000 for the reconstruction of the roof of Rheims Cathedral, for repairs to the fountains and park of Versailles, and for the general reconditioning of the palace and grounds of Fontainebleau. On the basis of eighteen francs to the dollar, it is calculated that the gift is equivalent to 18,000,000 francs of which 5,000,000 francs are allotted to Rheims, 9,000,000 to Versailles and 4,000,000 to Fontainebleau. The committee which decided on the partition of the money consisted of Mons. Paul Leon, Director of Beaux Arts; Messrs. Gabriel Hanotaux and Maurice Paleologue; Mr. William Welles Bosworth, Mr. Rockefeller's architect; Col. H. H. Harjes of Morgan, Harjes & Co., and the principal inspectors and architects of France's historic monuments. As suggested by Mr. Rockefeller, the funds will be administered by a committee consisting of the former French Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Jules Jusserand, and Messrs. Hanotaux, Paleologue, Bosworth and Harjes above mentioned.

In announcing the gift, it was stated that it was inspired by the grief which the donor experienced when, in visiting France after

an absence of seventeen years, he saw the lamentable condition of some of France's architectural wonders.

Some details of the situation at Rheims may be found in our 24th Annual Report (1918) in which we give an extended description of the cathedral, and also in our other Reports immediately preceding and following that one. In the severe bombardments to which the edifice was subjected, the timber roof above the stone vaulting was demolished, the masonry damaged, priceless sculptures and windows destroyed, and much general damage done by fire. Some moderate repairs have been made by means of funds contributed in response to various appeals, but these resources were inadequate to replacing the great roof, and Mr. Rockefeller's gift now makes possible this elementary repair which is so essential to the protection of everything within the sacred edifice.

With respect to Versailles and Fontainebleau, both men and funds were lacking during the war for even ordinary repairs. The pipes of the famous fountains were corroding and the roof of Versailles was leaking, and the Government was obliged to turn a deaf ear to the despairing appeals of the palace architects for the funds necessary for the work. The appropriations available, in view of the greatly increased cost of materials and labor, were insufficient even for urgent repairs, and various schemes were put afoot under official patronage, but the money thus raised was only a drop in the bucket.

Fontainebleau, which is not quite so big as Versailles, has perhaps been more neglected, especially the gardens and park.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift was made after conversations carried on by Col. Arthur Wood with M. Poincaré. In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Rockefeller said in part:

"If I have been led to make this proposition, it is not only because of my admiration for the marvelous masterpieces of French art, the influence of which must remain intact and perpetuate itself through centuries for the great benefit of successive generations, but also because of my feelings for the French people, whom I admire for their fine qualities, their proud courage and for their patriotism."

In expressing the profound appreciation of the French people for the gift, M. Poincaré described it as a "witness of your unswerving friendship for France and your admiration for her architectural glories, which belong, as you so well say, to the artistic patrimony of the whole world."

America's Debt to France

During the past few months there has been a discussion of much historical as well as practical interest concerning the reciprocal moral and financial indebtedness of France and the United States growing out of the recent World War and more remotely out of the War for American Independence. In these discussions, Deputy Louis Marin, United States Senator William C. Bruce of Maryland and United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho were conspicuous figures.

There has never been any question in the United States as to the debt of gratitude which the American Republic owes to France for the latter's aid to the former in the War for American Independence; that is a debt which never can be discharged with money and which continues to draw interest as the years go on. There has, however, been some uncertainty in the popular mind as to whether the United States every fully repaid France for the loans of money made to the struggling American patriots a century and a half ago. The result of the best recent study of this subject indicate that the United States did fully pay back to France all the money actually loaned by France, but they also indicate that the French King made "free gifts" to the United States amounting to about 8,000,000 livres (about \$2,000,000), which never were returned. For further details of these transactions, the reader may conveniently consult an article entitled "Story of French Loans as Revealed by Records," by Mr. R. L. Duffus in the New York Times of February 1, 1925, or, with more pains, he may study the letters and diaries of Benjamin Franklin from which, with later records of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. Duffus draws his facts. From the article referred to, it appears that before Franklin arrived in France, the United States had received about \$200,000 through the hands of Caron de Beaumarchais, and later \$200,000 more from the same source. Apparently the return of these loans was neglected until years later when the heirs of Beaumarchais made a demand, and in 1835 were repaid.

Following the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, Franklin negotiated the famous and important treaty of alliance between France and the United States, signed February 6, 1778, which carried a new loan of \$600,000. As the war progressed and the needs of the Americans became greater, Franklin importuned the French Government for more. In 1780, he wrote most gratefully of the King's advancing "six millions" to save American credit. In 1781, Congress requested Franklin to procure a loan of about \$5,000,000. This was refused, but Vergennes wrote to Franklin that "his Majesty had resolved to grant them the sum of six millions (of livres) not as a loan but as a free gift." In August, 1782, the king gave Franklin 2,000,000 livres more, and Franklin wrote to Robert Livingston: "These, added to the free gifts before made to us at different times, form an object of at least 12,000,000 (livres) for which no returns but that of gratitude and friendship are expected. These, I hope, may be everlasting." Franklin put the sum too high, because he did not then know that the "gifts" of Beaumarchais were to be repaid.

The actual loans by France to the United States, not counting the "free gifts" above mentioned, amounted to \$6,352,500 all of which was repaid by the end of 1795. The French government relinquished interest in about half of it, and the United States paid interest on the other half.

A statement given out by the United States Treasury Department

after a speech by Senator Borah, said: "So far as the Treasury has been able to determine the facts, there was never any misunderstanding over the gratuities granted by the French King to the United States through Benjamin Franklin, in amount 8,000,000 livres. The adjustment of 1795 seems conclusive in this respect. Moreover, the mutual claims of France and the United States have been the subject of several treaties between the parties, but no reference is found to any supposed debt to France originating in the support given by France to the United State in the Revolutionary War."

War Memorials Dedicated

On September 28, 1924, three War memorials were dedicated in France, one of which had added interest for Americans because one of its figures bore the features of Quentin Roosevelt.

One of the memorials consisted of a monument and amusement hall at Beau Hamel in memory of Scotch soldiers.

Another was a building at Givenchy given by the city of Liverpool in memory of the townsmen of that city who fell at Givenchy.

The third was a monument on the site of the famous Navarin house, on a hillock dominating the battlefield extending from Moronvilliers to the Argonne. The latter was erected to commemorate the French and American soldiers who fell around Rheims. The monument consists of pedestal of rose granite, sixty feet high, upon which are the figures of three soldiers—one a scout, one a grenadier, and one a machine-gunner. The latter has been given the features of Quentin Roosevelt. The monument, costing more than 650,000 francs, was erected by means of subscriptions raised in France and America.

Memorial Chapels in American Cemeteries

At a meeting of the American Battle Monuments Commission in Washington, D. C., on November 21, 1924, it was decided to erect a chapel or memorial hall of a "religious but nonsectarian character," in each of the eight American military cemeteries in France. In these chapels will be placed inscriptions describing in general terms the nature of the services rendered by the American troops buried in each cemetery. These chapels will be of uniform type, varying in size in proportion to the size of the respective cemeteries and varying in architecture as may be necessary to harmonize with the architecture of the neighboring buildings. The design of these chapels will include some type of memorial in memory of those missing in action.

Gen. Foch's Sleeping-car Headquarters

In February, 1925, the question of the care of the sleeping car which served at times as Gen. Foch's headquarters and in which the armistice was signed became a matter of considerable concern to the French authorities. The car, at last accounts, stood in the

open air in the courtyard of the Invalides, at Paris, and was deteriorating under the action of the elements. Gen. Mariaux, curator of the Invalides Museum, does not want to have the beautiful courtyard disfigured by the erection of a shed over the car. On the other hand, the Minister of War does not want to accept the offer of the Mayor of Compiègne to care for it, because the car is one of the principal exhibits of the Invalides Museum. The Mayor of Compiègne offered to return the car to the Rethondes sidetrack where the armistice was signed and there build a suitable shelter over it at the expense of the Compiègne municipality.

The Head of Henry IV

If a dispatch from Paris, dated September 2, 1924, can be depended upon, a French antiquarian named M. Bourdais, of Dinard, has the head of Henry VI. The King was buried in St. Denis, after his head had been cut off and his body embalmed according to the methods of the time. During the French Revolution his tomb was opened by the mob, and after this and similar raids, remains of royalty were found in the most unexpected places, but the head of Henry IV was never recovered. M. Bourdais says he purchased the head at a forced auction sale in the Salle Drouot in Paris in 1923 and later identified it as bearing a striking resemblance to the King of Navarre. He paid only 100 francs for it.

IN SPAIN

Site of Columbus' Headquarters Preserved

Announcement was made from Huelva, Spain, on December 15, 1924, that on that day an American society had signed documents for the purchase of a hill situated on the old road between Palos, Moguer and La Rabida, where once was located the Flores Hermitage, which Christopher Columbus made his headquarters while in Huelva. It is the intention of the society to reconstruct the Hermitage just as it was in the fifteenth century.

A little earlier in the year, the century-old controversy concerning the nationality of Columbus was revived by the declaration of Col. W. R. Mansfield at a meeting of the Anglo-Spanish Society of London, that the Discoverer was a Spaniard and not an Italian. Col. Mansfield, who has made an extensive study of the subject, said in a lecture delivered in London in October that he was prepared to upset the popular conception of the early life of Columbus. He asserted that the Italian documents, which heretofore had supported the belief concerning the great discoverer's nationality, were forgeries, so clumsily executed that he wondered that historians have failed to realize their worthlessness. On the other hand, he declared that documents which have been occasionally advanced to prove the pure Spanish blood in Columbus's veins were not spurious, but real proof of his nationality, and that he was born at Pontevedra, in Galicia, Spain.

IN ITALY

The Lost Books of Livy

A sensation was caused in historical and literary circles, not only in Italy but also in the world of letters at large, by the report circulated in September, 1924, that Professor Mario de Martino-Fusco, paleographer and archivist of the State Archives of Naples, had discovered 150 hitherto unknown original manuscripts of Livy. The report, which has not yet been fully substantiated, connects these manuscripts with the "lost books of Livy." Livy, who lived from 59 B. C. to 17 A. D., is considered as Rome's greatest historian. His history of "The Eternal City," from her foundation to the death of Drusus 9 B. C., was published in instalments and comprised 142 books, of which those from the 11th to the 20th and from the 46th to the 142d have been lost.

Soon after the announcement of Prof. Martino-Fusco's discovery, he left Naples and could not be interviewed on the subject; but Col. Edoardo Mariani, who was in command of the 32d Infantry regiment at Naples, gave color to the report by saying that Prof. Martino-Fusco had been a frequent visitor at Castel Nuovo where his regiment was quartered and had spent many days exploring the ruins of the Monastery of Salvatore which adjoins the castle. In this monastery, it is said, the monks many centuries ago had a flourishing book industry, the books, of course, being hand-written. One day, according to Col. Mariani, Professor di Martino-Fusco discovered some very ancient and badly damaged rolls of parchment, and among these he found a portion of an index of literary works preserved by the monks in the Monastery of Salvatore. Among the books listed on this index he found "Titi Livi ad Urbe Condita CXLII." This convinced the Professor that he was on the track of a very important discovery, and he intensified his search until he found the complete text of Livy's famous History of the Roman Empire.

Upon the foregoing version of the story of the discovery there was much comment and speculation. The Rev. Professor Bellucci, rector of the Naples Oratory, was reported as confirming the story, and Professor Salvatore di Giacomo, who made important archaeological studies at Castel Nuovo, was quoted in favor of its probability. These reports were followed by the publication of a statement which Prof. Martino-Fusco was said to have left with his mother for public information reading as follows:

"As the result of work I have been carrying out on the Neapolitan caligraphic schools I am reconstructing and retranslating codices of Titus Livy in Naples of the Sixth Century. It is not true that I have discovered the original text."

In the middle of September the Italian Government took up the matter, and pursuant to instructions from the Ministry of Education, Prof. de Martino-Fusco was interrogated in the presence of the Prefect of Naples. On the first evidence taken it would appear

that Professor Martino-Fusco had not discovered the codices of Livy, but only data relative to them. According to the official communique of the Ministry, the professor said that during some researches in the State archives in Naples he came across a document dated Dec. 23, 1322, stating that King Robert of Anjou paid a certain sum of money to the scribe Paolino for transcribing ten books of Livy referring to the Macedonian wars. Not being very familiar with mediaeval documents, he believed that Paolino's copy referred not only to books on the Macedonian wars which were already known, but to the complete text of Livy's works. He therefore began to search for the text of Livy's history and meanwhile announced that he had discovered it and that he was engaged in transcribing part of it. But now, says the communique, he has declared in writing "that he has followed a false track and that he formally retracts everything he had previously stated about the existence of the Livy manuscripts at Naples."

That is where the matter rested at last accounts, with many speculations as to whether to accept the original statement or the denial. While the discussion continued, a Naples newspaper published a letter signed by "Enrico Attanasio," which purported to have been written by a priest and which alleged that Prof. Martino-Fusco confessed to him that he had found the lost books of Livy in the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore at Naples and had removed them to the professor's house for translation. But the value of the letter was nullified the next day by the discovery that there was no priest living with the name signed to the letter and the crypts of San Giorgio had been exhaustively explored years ago. At the present writing the puzzle remains unsolved.

Increased Inclination of Tower of Pisa

In February, 1925, the information was received from Rome that Government engineers had recently examined the famous leaning tower of Pisa and found that its deviation from the perpendicular had greatly increased. The Pisa Cathedral was built in the period from 1063 to 1118 in the Romanesque style of architecture. Its great campanile is a detached structure of marble, round in plan, 53 feet in diameter and 180 feet high. It is built in eight stories, the lower seven, over built in the 14th century, being smaller. The interior of the tower is formed by the solid cylindrical walls enclosing the spirial staircase. Each story is surrounded by an arcade of half round arches resting on Corinthian pillars. The arches of the first story, which is about 35 feet high, are filled in with masonry making them so-called blind arches. The other stories are about 20 or 21 feet high and have open arches. The bells are in the eighth story. The tower was built by Bonanno of Pisa and William of Innsbruck.

The deflection of the tower from the vertical toward the south appears to have been unintentional and to have been noticed when the first story had been erected. The architect accepted the situation

and tried to correct it by shortening the superincumbent stories on the north side, but the remedy was insufficient and the tower has continued to lean. It is a commonly accepted tradition that Galileo availed himself of the deflection of this tower to demonstrate that all falling bodies of whatever weight or with whatever lateral movement fall (in a vacuum) to the earth with equal velocity, and also to have worked out the laws of the pendulum and other scientific problems.

The inclination of the tower is attributed to the fact that it was built on piles. By the time the first arcade had been built, with its walls thirteen feet thick, the list was quite perceptible, and the architect Bonnano introduced slight additions in the height of the masonry for each stage on the south side, at the same time increasing the weight of stone on the north side. With the completion of the third gallery the work was abandoned for sixty years. William of Innsbruck recommenced the work in 1234. The floor of the fourth gallery was then eleven inches out of level. William continued the corrections by making the columns on the south side of the fourth gallery about five inches longer than those on the north, and continuing the plan in the fifth and sixth galleries. At this point there was a second suspension of the work, and the belfry was added in 1350 by Thomas of Pisa.

The tipping of the tower does not seem to have increased greatly during the past century, judging from attainable data. In 1829 it was reported to diverge about fourteen feet from a vertical line, and a cable dispatch from Rome, printed in the New York Times of February 27, 1925, says that the Italian Government commission which recently measured the tower found it to be 4.219 meters out of plumb. As 4.219 meters is scant fourteen feet, we are obliged to rely upon the general statement that "the inclination has increased slightly," to substantiate the claim that the divergence is now greater than before. As half the diameter of the tower is $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet, it would seem as if it had about $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet to go before the center of gravity would be shifted beyond the base.

St. Peter's Cracked but Safe

During the summer of 1924, the rumors concerning the safety of St. Peter's at Rome which gain currency at long intervals were revived in consequence of the approach of the ceremonies of Holy Year and evoked reassurances from the Vatican authorities. On July 24, 1924, the committee entrusted with the preservation of the basilica announced, apropos of the observations of an American architect in connection with necessary repairs, that the ravages of time in the historic edifice presented no danger, and that repairs could be postponed until after the Holy Year. The official announcement asserted that Cardinal Merry del Val, arch-priest of St. Peter's, was carefully following the observations of the condition of the Vatican made by independent architectural students and by the tech-

nical bureau of the Holy See, which included four architects who are constantly watching the edifice.

On account of the universal interest in St. Peter's, as in all other great cathedrals, regardless of their denominational character, it is announced that after the Holy Year, the subject of the repairs of the basilica will be submitted to an international commission in order to get the judgment of the best architects of the world. The official announcement says: "To show that there is no imminent danger it is enough to state that bits of paper pasted over the cracks (in the walls of the dome) centuries ago to determine whether they were widening are still unbroken. Two centuries ago similar alarming reports were circulated to such an extent that the faithful abstained from entering the Basilica.

Fourth Century Church Ruin Uncovered

In the Fall of 1924, workmen engaged in relaying the pavement in the baptistery of the Church of St. John Lateran in Rome uncovered parts of buildings of the time of Emperor Constantine. According to old tradition, Constantine was baptized there by Pope Silvester in 324, and gave to the church the eight splendid columns of porphyry surrounding the baptistery. The workmen also discovered paintings, mosaics and pavements belonging to the original baptistery of the Basilica. In November, 1924, the 1,600th Anniversary of the dedication of the original basilica was celebrated with impressive ceremonies. St. John Lateran is one of the five patriarchal basilicas in Rome presided over by the Pope and to which the faithful throughout the world have access. The portico and ancient pavement were extensively repaired in preparation for the anniversary celebration.

IN GREECE

Site of Ancient Sparta Explored

In the world-wide search of archaeologists for records of the past, the classic soil of Greece has not escaped attention, and reports from Mr. A. M. Woodward, Director of the British School at Athens, show that the site of ancient Sparta has yielded its fair contribution to the total of new knowledge learned during the year. The researches at Sparta have been going on for nearly twenty years past, and former excavations between 1906 and 1910 had already shown that the site of the theatre had been greatly overbuilt in Byzantine times. The Byzantine relics belong chiefly to the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. More recently, the general outlines and principal dimensions of the theatre have been established. In the space between what is believed to be the Greek stage—though it has not yet been positively identified—and the Roman stage front was found a life size torso of fine Roman workmanship of a young male deity, supposed to be Apollo or Æsculapius, or a rather

robust Dionysos, and amid the many small fragments of sculpture the only head found was much battered, but may represent one of the third century Roman Emperors.

The most important discovery, however, according to an article in the New York Sun of September 18, 1924, was the finding on the eastern retaining wall of the theater of inscriptions with well preserved lists of the different Spartan magistrates, such as the Ephori, the Nomophylakes, and the members of the Gerousia, who held office early in the second century of our era. This discovery will not only make a valuable addition to what is at present known of the personnel of Sparta at this date, but will also enable many incomplete lists to be restored correctly. Moreover, thanks to the presence of several *curtus honorum*, it furnishes new details concerning the minor offices in the public administration of Sparta under the empire. This wall, with its inscriptions, continues for at least another twenty feet beyond the furthest point touched last summer, and it is confidently anticipated by Mr. Woodward that when completely uncovered, it will not merely afford a quantity of historical material but also from the purely monumental aspect, challenge comparison with the inscribed terrace wall at Delphi or with some of the great monumental inscriptions of the cities of Asia Minor.

IN TUNIS

Excavations at Carthage and Utica

In the midst of the great popular interest aroused by the archaeological researches in Egypt, little attention has been attracted by the less extensive but very interesting work which has been going on for forty years under the direction of Father de Lattre on the site of ancient Carthage, but the work took on additional importance in February, 1925, with the arrival of the Franco-American expedition under the leadership of Professor Kelsey. Twenty French, American and Canadian scientists are attached to the party, one of whom is Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok. The first task of the expedition will be to make a contour survey which has never been done before.

Count de Prorok and Father de Lattre have already made some remarkable discoveries at Carthage. They have found that it was not so completely leveled and destroyed under the verdict "*Carthago delenda est*" as Roman historians have said. They have unearthed portions of the great temple of the Goddess Tanit, and have found that streets, other temples, residences, cemeteries, etc., are there awaiting the excavator. Although they are only at the beginning of their researches they have discovered vases, jewels, lipsticks, earrings and other treasures to indicate the civilization that prevailed in the city. They have revealed the fact that it was probably of Egyptian origin, and have found traces of another city, centuries older, under the site of the city destroyed by the Romans.

The excavations will now include an entirely new field, that of the site of ancient Utica, about twenty miles from Carthage. Utica is said to be the oldest Punic city in North Africa and to have been founded 500 years before Carthage. Its site is on the farm of Count Jean Chabannes la Palice. Count de Prorok says that Utica was never razed to the ground by the Romans and Arabs as Carthage was. Once a thriving port of 300,000 inhabitants, it was simply abandoned in the sixth century after Christ, which encourages the hope that it may be found now much as in the days of the Punic glory, when it was treated as an equal by Carthage. This rich field should also yield information regarding Carthage, greatly facilitating the excavation of that more famous city.

An interesting incident of the Carthage researches was the presentation of 100,000 francs to Father de Lattre by Mrs. William Moore of Prides Crossing, Mass., on March 12, 1925. The fund will be devoted chiefly to the preservation of the early Christian antiquities of Carthage. It will enable the restoration of the two Christian basilicas which have been partly excavated and one of which had been reburied, as Father de Lattre lacked funds to buy the site from the Arab owner. Money contributed by Marymount College, Tarrytown, N. Y., recently enabled him to purchase the site and Mrs. Moore's donation makes complete excavation possible.

IN TRIPOLI

Excavations at Leptis Magna

Next east of Tunis, the sands of Tripoli have also yielded their long buried secrets concerning Roman occupation more than 1600 years ago. The focus of archaeological interest has been the site of Leptis Magna near the town of Homs, about 100 miles east of the city of Tripoli. Interesting information concerning the excavations under the direction of Prof. Bartoccini, an Italian archaeologist, was made public through the New York Sun of September 18, 1924, by Dr. Bruno Roselli of Vassar College on his return to this country from the site of Prof. Bartoccini's labors.

The name of Tripoli is derived from the Latin "Regio Tripolitana" which was applied to that region by the Romans about the third century on account of its three principal cities, Œea, Sabrata and Leptis. The Emperor Lucius Septimius Severus was a native of Leptis. The contact of ancient and modern civilization is curiously illustrated by the different means and methods of crossing the desert to the site of the imperial birthplace at the present time, the natives following the old camel trail, and the enterprising foreigners paralleling it by the automobile road.

In a space of only eight months last year, the excavators laid bare the outlines of a city two miles square. Here they have found the remains of palaces, theatres, baths, domestic buildings and works of art in a wonderful state of preservation. It would appear from

the excellent condition of the remains that they had been abandoned and left to their fate under the drifting sands, and had not been subjected to the spoilation which the Arabs visited upon so many abandoned cities. Except for use in one mosque eighty miles away from the ruins nothing appears to have been transported from the ancient city to be employed in later building. This mosque, a very beautiful building, has forty pillars, which appear to be similar to those found in the ruins at Leptis Magna, and were presumably taken from the Roman city after it was deserted.

One group of the ruins at Leptis has been identified as the palace and basilica of the Emperor Severus, who was born 146, A. D., became Emperor in 193 A. D. and died in Britain in 211.

Dr. Roselli says that among the sculptures disinterred a magnificent head of a man with curling beard and hair is the most striking. It is of the late Roman period, but apparently a superior work of that period in which Roman art was rapidly degenerating. This head is of Parian marble. The marbles employed are varied, showing that no expense was spared to bring materials thought suitable for different purposes from far quarters of the world. A draped figure of Æsculapius, headless but otherwise well preserved, is another interesting find. A Corinthian column with lotus intertwined shows the catholicity of design employed in the enrichment of this buried city. There is a bas relief of the battle of the giants, probably designed for the base of an altar, and part of a frieze showing the Winged Victory. The rest of the frieze and the head of the Æsculapius are probably still buried in the sand.

It is believed that as the excavators proceed, a complete city will be revealed, for as little or nothing has been taken, so probably little or nothing has fallen into genuine decay. The walls have fallen over, weighted down by sand, but the stones can be readily assembled again.

IN EGYPT

Tut-Ankh-Amen's Tomb Reopened

In our 28th Annual Report we gave a description of the partial exploration of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen in the Valley of the Kings, opposite Luxor, Egypt, and in our 29th Report gave an account of the opening of the sepulchral chamber, and the extraordinary objects found therein; of the controversy between Mr. Howard Carter and the Egyptian Government resulting in the closing of the tomb by the latter; and of the reopening of the tomb on March 6, 1924, by the Egyptian officials. The tomb was soon closed again and nothing new in the way of archaeological work was performed during the rest of the year. Meanwhile, negotiations were conducted between the disagreeing parties, resulting in the signature, on January 13, 1925, of a new contract, allowing the work to proceed under Mr. Carter's direction on certain conditions. The terms

of the agreement are substantially those which the Government laid down last year after the dispute with Mr. Carter, representing Lady Carnarvon, who had succeeded to the late Lord Carnarvon's concession from the Government to explore the tomb. It will be recalled that there was a difference of opinion regarding the interpretation of a clause of the original excavation license concerning the disposal of the treasures found in the tomb. Upon this issue the parties reached a compromise in the interest of science. Mr. Carter, representing the Countess of Carnarvon, signed an undertaking on her behalf that she and the executors of the late Lord Carnarvon would renounce all claims or pretensions whatever to the tomb or to the objects and the right to legal proceedings against the Government in connection with the cancellation of the previous license or later actions of the Government. On the other hand, the Government gave assurance of its desire to mark its recognition of this "admirable discovery," and therefore, while not considering itself under any obligation in regard to the objects found in the tomb, proposed through the Director General of Antiquities that the Countess of Carnarvon be allowed a choice of the duplicate objects, as representative as possible of the discovery, provided that these duplicates can be separated from the whole without causing any scientific harm. Finally, in order to avoid Mr. Carter's being subjected to disagreeable criticisms, the Antiquities Department agreed in case it was decided to remove Pharaoh's mummy from Luxor to Cairo, to undertake the work of transport itself and assume entire responsibility for it.

Within three days after the signing of the new contract, Mr. Carter began to remove the debris that covered the entrance to the tomb, while at Cairo the Cairo Museum officials were busily unpacking the cases of relics brought from Luxor last year.

On January 25, 1925, the keys to the tomb were formally handed over to Mr. Carter by the Egyptian officials, and the resumption of work was fairly inaugurated. The situation inside the tomb was found unchanged, the chief treasure, namely, the mummy, being safely protected in its sarcophagus by the heavy plate of glass which Mr. Carter had put over it last year. The inventory of the objects left in the tomb was also checked up satisfactorily.

Mr. Carter then proceeded to the tomb of Seti II, close by, in which many objects taken from Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb had been stored for the summer; and again appeared to be satisfied with the condition of things, notwithstanding the apprehensions of some experts that these delicate objects would deteriorate under atmospheric conditions in their unprotected state.

The archaeologist was greatly distressed, however, upon going to the thin wood and canvas cover, outside of the tomb, under which the pall of Tut-ankh-Amen's sarcophagus had remained since last summer. This pall, which is unique in the world, being the only one ever discovered, was a beautiful piece of work with its gold embroidery as described in our last Report. Professor and Mrs. Percy

Newberry had come to Egypt last year from England especially to work on its restoration, but the work was suspended owing to the dispute between the Government and Mr. Carter, who consequently was prevented from removing it to the interior of the tomb. Thus it was left with inadequate protection. When uncovered it was seen that the sun and air had done their worst, the priceless fabric being hopelessly ruined. Mr. Carter, with evident feeling of disappointment, helped to roll up the pall for removal to the tomb, where efforts will be made to save the remaining pieces.

It is said that Mr. Carter does not expect to make much progress this season, which already is well advanced. His attention will first be turned to the sarcophagus, but there is no likelihood of the mummy being removed to Cairo this year. The Antiquities Department, however, is believed to favor its transport to Cairo for the purpose of its unwrapping and subsequent return to the tomb.

Tomb of Fourth Dynasty Found at Giza

While Mr. Carter was continuing his researches in the Valley of the Kings; another tomb, of greater antiquity than that of Tut-ankh-Amen, and rivaling, if not exceeding, it in historical importance, was discovered near the famous Pyramid of Cheops at Giza (Gizeh or Ghizeh) by the expedition which has been working in that vicinity for several years past under the auspices of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The head of the expedition is Prof. George A. Reisner, and his assistant for the past three years is Mr. Allen Rowe, an Australian.

The Pyramid of Cheops, or Chufu, is the largest of nine pyramids at Giza. It is sometimes called the First or Great Pyramid. Near it are two other large pyramids, the remaining six being of inferior size and interest. Dr. Reisner's account of the discovery, as reported in the New York Times of March 11 and March 13, 1925, says that the opening to the tomb was found along the causeway leading from the temple of Cheops to the edge of the cliff which rises 150 feet from the little village of Kafr-el-Haram. The cap along the edge of the causeway has been broken down. In January, the causeway valley to the temple of Cheops was cleared, and in proceeding with the final examination the workmen noted at a point 200 yards east of the pyramid a patch of plaster which covered the masonry foundation of the causeway. When this was removed, a layer of rectangular limestone blocks appeared. Under these were other similar layers tightly mortared together. It was found on going deeper that these blocks filled up a stairway cut in the rock, which led down into a shaft cut in the rock, which in turn led down into a shaft also filled with mortared blocks. The top of the shaft was then cleared and at the surface it was seen that huge pieces of native rock had been used to make the ground appear to be untouched. Eight meters down the shaft a small recess was discovered, the entrance to which was blocked up. When it was opened a

sacrifice, consisting of a bull's head and feet wrapped in a reed mat, was found. At a depth of twenty-six meters was reached the ceiling of a burial chamber, which was sealed with stone blocks. A few blocks having been removed, it was possible to look inside. Here appeared to be an untouched burial chamber which, tentatively ascribed to the period of Sneferu of the Fourth Dynasty, is estimated to be about 5,000 years old. The chamber is roughly six meters long and four wide. At the east side is an undecorated alabaster sarcophagus, with a four-handled lid still in position. Upon this lie what are apparently the golden sheaths of the support of a canopy, some of them tipped with copper. Beneath these is some form of elaborately decorated gold mat, along which runs a line of hieroglyphics, among which are visible the cartouche of Sneferu.

Prof. Reisner is reported to have expressed the opinion that this is not the tomb of King Sneferu himself but that of a royal retainer of the king and that the sarcophagus was the gift of the king. According to Dr. Reisner, Cheops was buried in his pyramid at Giza and Sneferu at Dahshur, fifteen miles south of the Pyramid of Cheops. Their tombs were found years ago but not their sarcophagi, because the tombs had been plundered. The newly discovered tomb is sealed by Cheops, the successor of Sneferu. But even if it is not the tomb of Sneferu himself, it is considered to be of great archaeological value for the reason that it is the oldest tomb of the period found intact, and upon further examination it is expected to yield historical evidences of the highest importance. Thus far, the sepulchral chamber has not been actually entered and carefully examined, and the investigations have been made by the aid of sunlight reflected down the deep shaft by a mirror. One of the interesting questions which further examination of the sarcophagus is expected to answer is in regard to the mode of burial 3000 or 3500 years B. C. Dr. Alan H. Gardiner says that in that period the body was not embalmed and swathed round with bandages as was later done. The earliest mummy dates from somewhere about the Fifth Dynasty and the method at that time was very primitive. An untouched burial of the Fourth Dynasty therefore will show what steps were taken to preserve the body, in what condition it was preserved and what means were taken to ensure the happiness of the dead man in after-life by burying food and possessions with him. These things are not known as they are of the period of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

Prior to the discovery of the tomb above mentioned, the Harvard-Boston expedition had recently made other excavations of great interest in the same neighborhood. The removal of more than 30,000 tons of material exposed the greater part of the royal cemetery of the Fourth Dynasty and disengaged the bases of the pyramids of the Queens and the Mastabas of the Princes. The foundations of various chapels are now perfectly plain and the upper part of the causeway leading up to the Chapel of Cheops, which used to stand on the east side of the pyramids, has been laid bare.

In the course of this work some curious cuttings in rock founda-

tion were noticed. These on being cleared assumed a boatlike shape and it is now established that they are places wherein the wooden funeral boats of the deceased King and his Queen were buried as in a tomb. It was in these boats that after death the deceased journeyed, according to the ancient Egyptian belief, with the Sun across the firmament from east to west. The boat pit of the favorite Queen of Cheops has just been uncovered.

Two other discoveries of interest were those of the small tombs of two priests of the Sixth Dynasty named Qaar and Iduw, some ten feet below the level of the causeway.

Eighth Century Church Found

Very modern as compared with the foregoing discoveries, but very old from the New World point of view, is the discovery near Assuan, in Upper Egypt, by Prof. Ugo Monneret, an Italian archaeologist, of the remains of a church belonging to the monastery of St. Simeon, dating from the eighth century which was reported in the public press in March, 1925. At the same time, Prof. Monneret discovered a large quantity of papyri and Coptic pottery which are expected to throw light on the history of the Middle Ages.

IN THE HOLY LAND

The Garden Tomb at Jerusalem

In July, 1924, the London Times published an article written by the Rev. C. C. Dobson, vicar of St. Peter's Church, Paddington, concerning an interesting discovery made by Miss Hussey, a member of the Garden Tomb Committee, at Jerusalem. It states that while some loose stones were being removed from the ground in front of the entrance to the tomb outside the Damascus Gate, one of them was noticed to have markings upon it which led Miss Hussey to report it to the Government Department of Antiquities. A few days after its discovery it was viewed by Professor Brandenburg, who was commissioned by the Berlin Society of Palestinian Research to investigate the rock tombs of Palestine a year ago and whose reputation as an authority on rock architecture in the Mediterranean is admittedly high. He identified it as a "shrine of the goddess Cybele or Aphrodite (Venus) with the column and tree of Adonis or Attys beside it," declaring that such shrines were found in the temples of Venus.

A more careful cleansing of the stone confirmed his first impression, for it clearly revealed fruit on the tree. The importance of this discovery, if the identification be correct, lies not so much in itself as in its association with the Garden Tomb. This tomb is regarded by many as perhaps the very Tomb of the Resurrection. It is a generally accepted fact that in the year A. D. 135, when the second and more complete Roman destruction of Jerusalem took place, the Emperor Hadrian built a new Roman city, named Aelia

Capitolina, on the ruins, and among other things erected a temple of Venus over the Tomb of the Resurrection, with the purpose of completely desecrating it. It might be expected therefore that in seeking to identify the Tomb of the Resurrection, traces of this temple will be found.

Outside the Garden Tomb are distinct traces of a large building which once stood there, as may easily be seen in any photographs of the entrance to the tomb. On either side of the door are the springs of two arches, cut into the rock, and above the door are three columbaria, or recesses, usually found in heathen temples. A stone pavement and column also exist. Mr. Dobson says that those who view this tomb as the possible scene of the resurrection always regarded these traces as those of the temple of Venus erected by Hadrian, but it was felt that further proofs of the identification were needed. He adds that if the identification of this stone as the shrine of Venus be finally established, it will provide strong additional evidence for the conclusion that this is the tomb in which Joseph of Arimathea laid the body of Christ. In all other respects the tomb is said to answer the biblical description of the Saviour's sepulchre.

The shrine stone above mentioned measures 10 inches by 7 inches, about the size of that in the British Museum. It lay buried in the soil in front of the rock face containing the entrance to the Garden Tomb and 35 feet to 40 feet from the entrance itself.

New Discoveries at Ur

During the past year, the excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, under the auspices of the Joint Archaeological Expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, have yielded many and rich results. The director of the expedition, Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, in his report for December, 1924, describes the success of the scientists in interpreting the history of the Hall of Justice. After removing the upper and more modern pavements and walls, they found earlier work by Nabonidus, King of Babylon in the sixth century B. C., back through the repairs done by Sin-Balatsu-Ikbi, a hundred years before; by Kuri-Galzu, the Kassite, in the sixteenth century; by Ishme-Dagan, King of Isin, six hundred years before that, to its original foundation by Bur-Sin of Ur about 2250 B. C. Even below the walls of Bur-Sin was found brickwork of a more primitive sort, bearing no name but marked with two finger-prints deeply impressed to hold the mortar, a record of the shadowy Kings of the Second Dynasty of Ur who may have reigned some 2800 years before Christ.

In front of the Hall of Justice they found a wide courtyard surrounded by a double wall enclosing a long range of chambers. The brick pavements of these chambers bear inscriptions which indicate that they formed the convent or cloisters of a daughter of Nabonidus who was dedicated as a high priestess of the Moon God. Mr. Woolley

says that the contents of the building were not less important than its character. School materials, writing exercises, etc., seemed to show that the religious houses then as now had their educational side, and the daughter of Nabonidus, himself a well-known antiquary, appears to have kept a museum in her convent, for there were found in the ruins a large number of objects of such different dates that it is hard on any other theory to account for their presence all together in rooms of the latest period. Among them were a fine boundary stone carved with the symbols of the gods, an inscription of King Dungi 2250 B. C., a votive mace head of early date, inscribed cones of the Larse kings, bronze figurines, etc., and, most precious of all, a record on clay of excavations carried out at Ur in the seventh century B. C., with copies of early inscriptions found in the course of the work.

IN INDIA

Indian Discoveries Challenge Mesopotamia

The rivalry between archaeologists to find the cradle of civilization was stimulated in December, 1924, by the announcement of discoveries made by officers of the Indian Archaeological Department at Harappa, in Montgomery, a district of the Punjab, and at Mohenjo Daro, in Larkana, a district of Sind. Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India, says that these discoveries carry knowledge of Indian civilization back at a single leap to a period 5,000 years ago, which is 2,500 years earlier than the previously known antiquities of India. It is now found that fifty centuries ago, the people of the Punjab and Sind were living in well-built cities and in possession of a relatively mature civilization, with a high standard of art and craftsmanship and a developed system of writing. The remains brought to light include houses and temples, massively built of burnt brick, and provided with well-constructed water conduits covered with marble slabs. The smaller antiquities include a quantity of pottery, both painted and plain, terra cotta toys, bangles of blue glass paste and shells, new types of coins or tokens, curious stone rings, dice and engraved and inscribed seals bearing inscriptions in a hitherto unknown pictographic script.

The London Times says that these finds evidently represent a wide-spread culture which must have flourished for many centuries in the plains of the Indus. Sir John Marshall reports there is no room for doubt about these antiquities being closely connected and approximately contemporary with the Sumerian antiquities of Southern Mesopotamia, dating from the third or fourth millenium B. C. It is admitted that the Sumerians were entirely distinct from all the other races in Mesopotamia, and Sir John Marshall now thinks it at least a reasonable hypothesis that India may prove to have been the cradle of Sumerian civilization, which in its turn lay at the root of Babylonian, Assyrian and Western Asiatic culture generally.

IN MONGOLIA

American Expedition to the Gobi Desert

Of all the many scientific expeditions now searching various parts of the earth for knowledge of the past, the one whose field is farthest from civilization and whose objective is to find perhaps the very cradle of mankind, is that sent out by the American Museum of Natural History in February, 1925, for the Gobi Desert in Mongolia. According to Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, the Gobi Desert region is five or ten million years older than other continents, and a great development of life took place there while most of the other modern land areas were under water. To this wild region, all paleontological trails appear to lead; and following this theory, an expedition from the Museum two years ago found the protoceratops or original ancestor of the dinosaurs, and made the unique discovery of dinosaur eggs. The party now en route for China will be on the alert for any evidences of the origin of the human race, but will also look for remains of the yet undiscovered five-toed horse, skulls and other remains of the pre-Mongolian stock and neolithic tools and other relics which may throw light on the westward migrations which carried the ancestors of the American Indians across the Bering Strait.

The personnel of the party is as follows: Mr. Roy Andrews, leader; Mr. Walter Granger, Paleontologist; Dr. Charles P. Berkey, professor of Geology at Columbia University; Mr. Frederick Morris, assistant geologist, previously of Columbia University and Peyang University in Tientsin; Major L. B. Roberts of Kansas City, topographer, member of U. S. Aerial Mapping Force in France during the war; Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, botanist and paleobotanist, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Mr. J. B. Shackleford, cinematographer, of New York City; Dr. N. C. Nelson, archaeologist, of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. George Olsen, assistant in paleontology, American Museum of Natural History; Mr. J. McKenzie Young, in charge of motor transportation, formerly of the U. S. Marine Corps; Mr. Norman Lovell, assistant in motor transportation, American resident of Peking; Dr. Skinner, president of Hankow, surgeon; Lieutenant Butler, assistant topographer, on Staff of Commander of American Military Force in China; and Lieutenant Robinson, assistant topographer of British Army, stationed at Peking.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,

President.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,

Secretary.



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